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# TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

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### THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

"A Message from Mars!" exclaimed old Mother Earth,
Who had not been so pleased since the day of her birth.
"It really is very surprising, my Stars!
To think I've received recognition from Mars!

"Why, for thousands of years he's hung there in his place,
And I've not seen a sign of a smile on his face;
When, all of a sudden, he flashed me a glance,
And somehow it makes my old heart fairly dance.

"Now of course," she went on, "he will surely expect
A response to his greeting. It would be correct,
I am sure, to return him my very best bow,
But I ought to look gayer than I'm looking now."

Then—would you believe it?—the old earth began
To make herself smart, and to look spick and span;
She repeatedly bathed in warm April showers,
And decked herself gayly with bonny May flowers.

"Now," she said to herself, "I am ready to-day,
I'll bow grandly to Mars as he passes this way."
With a coquettish gesture she nodded her head—
* * * * * *
"A Terrible Earthquake!" the newspapers said.

—Collier's Weekly.

### THE TROUT STREAM.

Among the hills of far away
There flows an old trout stream,
And I am wandering there to-day
Just in a May-day dream.

Down through the fields, so soft and green,
The brook winds round the farm,
Folding the budding tranquil scene
Within its shining arm.
* * * * * *
The dipping willows by the mill
Caress its happy face;
So on it flows, its purpose still
To bless each thirsty place.

Beyond the mill the eddies rush
With eager, clamorous shout,
Into deep pools, fringed by the brush,
Where lurk the royal trout.

See there! that dainty beauty shines
Out from his cool, dark nook:
Oh! for a swinging rod and line,
A trusty feathered hook.

Away with business—quire and ream—
My rod and reel are out;
To-morrow's sun fulfills my dream,
I'm going to fish for trout.

—Forest and Stream.

### THE MAID IN THE PINAFORE.

Dear little maiden, a song for you!
A song of the days of yore;
Of a dear little cottage (the story's true)
In a garden by the shore;
Larkspur and lavender, heart's-ease and rue,
Bold prince's-feather and quaint fever-few—
And fairer than all to the boy in blue,
A maid in a pinafore.

Now the boy in blue sailed over the sea,
As boys have done before,
But ever his thoughts clung wistfully
About that cottage door;
Pale honeysuckle and bonny sweet-pea,
Roses the sweetest, the bravest to see—
Oh, sweetest of all in the garden she,
The maid in the pinafore!

And that cottage garden's his to-day,
And a wife that he adores;
Oh, the winds may call him "Away, Away!"
He rests upon his oars;
And along with dahlia and hollyhock,
Bachelor's-buttons and four-o'clock,
They're raising a kind of perennial stock
Of maids in pinafores.

—Harper's Monthly Magazine.

### A NEW STORY BY JULES VERNE

Jules Verne, who is now more than 73 years old, is writing his ninety-ninth volume. The celebrated story-teller is reported by M. Hutin, who recently saw him at Amiens, to have just begun his new tale, to which he will give a title when it is ready to go to press, writes the Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph. In the meantime M. Verne's latest production has been for some time in the publisher's hands, and will appear in June. It is called the Grand Foret, and in it, as the author himself affirms, he has tried to reconstitute the missing link, or rather the "intermediary race between the most perfect specimens of the age and the lowest type of man." M. Verne also says that he has treated the subject in a more copious and more fanciful way than Dr. Garnier, who went to Libreville, at the mouth of the Gaboon, and the capital of the French settlements on the Gulf of Guinea, in order to study the language, or rather the chattering, of apes.

At the same time the famous fictionist disclaims the conclusions of Darwin, whose opinions he does not share. M. Verne has also given his views about the proposed journeys around the world to be made shortly by some French and American newspaper writers. Remarking that the Trans-Siberian Railway was not in existence twenty-nine years ago when he wrote the adventures of Phineas Fogg in the Tour du Monde, M. Verne says that the travelers now about to start will go around a circle, but not around the globe itself. Moscow and Vladivostock are in the forty-fifth degree of longitude, or thereabouts, and a journey around the world implies the necessity of not deviating from the equatorial line.

In these circumstances, voyages like those proposed would have no more importance than the auto-motor matches between Paris and Amiens, or Paris and Bordeaux. The author further recalled the fact that a young American girl, Miss Bly, now Mrs. Stewart, traveled around the world twice about ten years since, once in seventy days and the second time in sixty-six days. When she went to Amiens, in order to see M. Verne, he congratulated her on having beat the record of Phineas Fogg long before the construction of the Trans-Siberian railway.

It is to be noted that Mme. Julies Verne was very anxious about her husband's state of health during the past winter. She herself had the influenza as well as M. Verne, but the latter was very ill for some weeks. Now he is quite restored, and is able to take his customary walks in and around Amiens, as well as to continue his work, with all his customary regularity.

#### Mistake the Trojans Made.

"The trouble at Troy," said the professor, "appears to be that a feeling of inaction seemed to take possession of the Trojans. They were, so to speak, seemingly under the influence of a fate from which there was no escape. This was plainly shown when the wooden horse was discovered outside the walls. What is it, Mr. Blinghorn?"

"As I understand it, sir," said the brilliant young junior, "just as soon as they got the wooden horse inside all the Trojan women rushed away to get on their loveliest clothes, and all the men toddled off to get their tall hats and their Inverness overcoats."

"And why should they do that?" cried the astonished professor.

"Because they thought it was a horse show," replied the bright youth.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### The Great Grant Statue.

Buffalo Commercial.

The Grant Statue or Memorial commission, authorized by act of congress approved February 23, 1901, to "select the site and receive plans, designs and models for a statue or memorial of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, late President of the United States and General of the armies thereof," to be erected in the City of Washington, has issued a circular inviting artists "who are citizens of the United States" to submit models for such statue or memorial by April 1, 1902. Here is an opportunity for one of the greatest competitions of the kind ever held in the United States, and the result should be a superb work of art, that will last for ages as a national tribute to the Great Captain. It ought to call forth the best efforts of American genius in sculpture. The expense of the entire work is limited to $250,000, and models submitted, the enlargement of which cannot in the judgment of the commission be erected of first-class material and in a first-class manner for the sum of $240,000, will not be considered. Some of the important conditions are as follows:

"All statue work and bronze casting must be executed in the United States.

"The statue or memorial itself must represent the character and individuality of the subject. All models must be in plaster. No drawings without models will be accepted.

"Only such sculptors, artists, or architects as are not connected in a business way with any monumental firm or bronze foundry will be allowed to take part in the competition."

It will be seen that the artists are not limited to a statue, equestion or otherwise, but can submit designs for a work more elaborate and ornamental in scope. The commission particularly call attention to the following clause of the law: "One of which plans, specifications, or models shall, if deemed sufficiently meritorious by the commission, be selected, or the commission may select any part of any of the plans, specifications or models that it may elect and that it can use." The statue or memorial is to be located in the tract of ground known as the White Lot, or the President's Park.

### LOUISIANA IN NEED OF "SUGAR ENGINEERS"

Most professions are overstocked. Young lawyers, doctors, newspaper men, architects and electrical engineers know that in their several fields of activity there are more aspirants for favor than there are business openings, even though applicants bring good recommendations and possess talent, says the New York Tribune. But according to Prof. L. W. Wilkison, who occupies the chair of chemistry in Tulane University, New Orleans, there is a growing and unsatisfied demand for chemists who understand the manufacture of sugar. In Louisiana it is common to employ in every sugar mill a man who has a sufficient knowledge of machinery to superintend the power plant and mechanical operations of the industry, but it is now becoming the custom to require of him a familiarity with the chemical problems involved also.

Special courses of instruction are given at Tulane with this object in view. But that institution does not supply enough "sugar engineers" to meet the needs of the Pelican state. Prof. Wilkinson expresses the opinion that competent men from outside could secure positions there with salaries of $2,000 or $2,500. The boiling season is comparatively short. And in instances men make a three months' engagement for $1,500 and have the rest of the year to themselves.

#### Military Pyrotechnics.

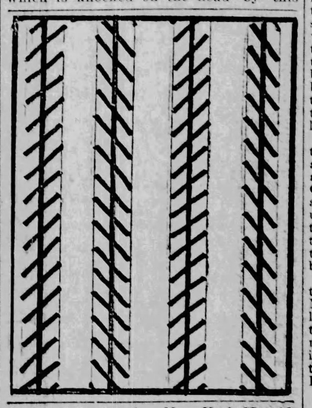
"Under the cover of darkness the enemy advanced." Not any more, if French military experiments prove what they promise. The war department is now firing an illuminating shell that bursts in the air and emits a fiery body of globular shape which vividly lights up a large area for a considerable time.

The experiments are for the purpose of improving and perfecting bombs that are now made for the purpose of exposing the position of an enemy at night, and to reveal the character of defences to be attacked. These projectiles explode on impact, liberating a flaming compound. One compound, consisting of sulphur, saltpetre and a hydrocarbon, is a blue light mixture. The illumination lasts as long as the saltpetre supplies oxygen to maintain combusion.

Experiments are also under way for a reverse sort of bomb, which in bursting liberates dense clouds of smoke, for the purpose of concealing the movements of troops in the field. This is to be an antidote to the former bane.—New York Herald.

### ANOTHER NEW OPTICAL ILLUSION

You may say that you are sure of a thing because you "saw it," but here is a little diagram, worked out by a scientist in Washington, which will convince you that your eyes can be easily deceived. "First impressions are the more correct" is another old adage, which is knocked on the head by this



illustration, says the New York Herald.

You would, at the first glance, suppose that the long lines in this picture—the ones that run up and down—were not exactly parallel. Yet they are precisely the same distance apart at all points, just as parallel as tracks on a railroad. The deception is accomplished by the short crisscross lines. In order to see that the long lines are parallel, fold the diagram up endwise to the eye.

### REFORM DRESS FOR MEN THE LATEST

Artists, writers and musicians at Berlin have formed a men's dress reform club, of which Herman Widmer, a well known painter, is president. The object of the club is to devise and popularize a dress for men which, while being equally comfortable, will be more artistic than that now worn in everyday life. The committee appointed for this purpose has submitted designs of a new

dress, which have been approved. The short coat or jacket is a modified form of the uniform worn by a Hussar regiment of Germany. It fits tight in the waist, and indicates the graceful curve of the spinal column by braids on the back. The trousers are also tight fitting, loosening somewhat below the knee, and have buttons on the sides of the lower limbs.

The waistcoat is likewise a reminder of the military style and shows off to good advantage the chest formation.

These garments are to be manufactured of gay colored cloths, varied in tones, this being intended to give the portrait painters a relief from the dull monotony of the present colors. The club has written to artists' fraternities all over Europe soliciting further designs.—New York Herald.

### FILIPINO WEAPONS.

#### Ugly Knives and Swords Used in Warfare by the Natives.

Lieutenant-Commander Harry S. Knapp, United States navy, has sent a number of Filipino weapons to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Knapp, of 14 Columbia street. The weapons are of a great deal of interest. They show what the American soldiers were up against in close fighting. They look uglier than meat axes in hand-to-hand conflict. The only implement of warfare that is not dangerous (except to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union) is the canteen, and the Filipino canteen is made of bamboo. It looks something like the kegs used for oysters many years ago. The wooden canteen is watertight and is carried by a rope. The staves are bound with bark twine.

Some of the large swords and knives are dangerous to handle. They are carried in sheaths, which are lightly wound about the blade. When the owner is walking about looking for a fight he keeps the blade sheathed and does not remove it. It is not removed until the weapon comes down on the head of an enemy. A hard blow is delivered, and as the blade descends it cuts through the twine that holds the sheath and is buried in the skull, the sheath falling apart in two places.

There are some interesting specimens of bolos. Every Filipino and Moro has his bolo. He does not necessarily carry it as a war weapon. It enters into his home life, and marks his social and professional rank by its shape and ornamentation. All these instruments are made by hand. Criminals are usaullly made to work in the bolo factories. Many of them become expert in wood and ivory carving, as the handles of the bolos plainly indicate. The bolo plays an important part in the mystic dance performed prior to a marriage, the members of the family prostrating themselves before it and swearing allegiance to it.

The campilan is the regular arm of the Moro private soldier. It is about four feet long and very sharp. Its scabbard consists of two pieces of wood loosely tied together. It is never unsheathed for the first stroke. The blade cuts through the wood, thus unsheathing itself. The handle of the campilan is of ebony or mahogany.

The kris is the favorite weapon of the staff officers. It is from two to three feet long. One-third of the way down from the tip is ripples in little wavelets of steel. This sword inflicts a ghastly wound. The approved kris stroke is for the body, with a peculiar weaving motion of the wrist, supposed to send the blade home and spread the wound. The blade is often inlaid with gold, and sometimes with pearls and other jewels. In theory, this is to make it flash in the light, as it is brandished above the head.

One of the most interesting weapons is the the talibong, a sort of headsman's axe. It is from four to five feet long, and weighs from four to eight pounds. Companies using these weapons act as an advance guard. The weapons are also used by the official headsmen in decapitating criminals. The chief use of the talibong, from which it got is name, was to sever the head of the victim fallen in battle.

During the continuous warfare between the Moros and the Spaniards, the Moro army was armed almost exclusively with bolos. There is peace between the Moros and the Americans. In the north of the archipelago a form of bolo is used as an agricultural instrument for the guthering and harvesting of crops.—Hartford Courant.

#### The Police and Gambling.

An old-time gambler in New York, in commenting on the growth of the evil, said that a decade ago all that the police expected was an occasional tip or a present of cigars, or of a turkey on New Year's day or Thanksgiving, but that the habit thus formed had become so well developed that the police demanded ninety-nine dollars out of every hundred made. Making due allowance for exaggeration, the remark is significant. So alluring a field is likely to attract trespassers unless closely watched.

### "NEAL DOW RUM RIOT" IN 1855 AT PORTLAND

Mrs. Carrie Nation and her hatchet crusade against the saloons recalls the Neal Dow mob, at Portland, Maine, in 1855. This stands absolutely unique among the long list of liquor-smashing scenes of violence. Its object was to destroy a large invoice of liquors, but the mob was composed of drinking men, not of teetotalers, and their fury was directed against Neal Dow himself, the most famous of Prohibitionists, and the father of the Maine law.

That celebrated statute was enacted in 1851. At its session in the spring of 1855, the Maine legislature passed amendments to the act which turned the screws still tighter on the liquor traffic. This was called at that time the "Dow Intensified Liquor Law," and the feeling among the opponents of the law was very bitter.

Mr. Dow at the time was mayor of Portland. On May 3, 1855, the city council by ordinance set aside a room in the City Hall to be occupied by the city liquor agency, to sell liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes, as allowed under the law. Liquors to the value of $1,600 were bought in New York, and sent by boat to Portland.

The agency had not been put in running order, so Mayor Dow took possession of the liquors and had them stored in the designated room. Some shrewd person among the opponents of the Maine law saw the chance to give Dow trouble, and forthwith suggested it to others. The plan was secretly arranged and found plenty of supporters among the anti-prohibition citizens who looked upon the Maine law as a gross infringement on the rights of the people, and upon Dow himself as a fanatical tyrant.

The scheme was simply to have Mr. Dow arrested under the provisions of his own law, on the charge of having liquors in his possession with intent to sell.

As the law stood, whenever three citizens made oath that they had reason to believe any one had liquor in his possession with intent to sell contrary to law, such liquors could be seized, and the person arrested as a rum-seller—the penalty being a fine of $20 and imprisonment in the county jail for 30 days. This penalty they hoped to inflict on the apostle of Maine prohibition—Neal Dow himself.

Three citizens of Portland—Royal Williams, Joshua Stevens and Alvin T. Dyer—made the necessary affidavits, and asked for warrants for the seizure of the liquors and the arrest of Mayor Dow. The judge could not do otherwise than make out the warrants, but he delayed the matter until he could place them in the hands of Deputy Marshal Ring for service. This deranged the carefully-laid plan, which was to have the warrants placed in the hands of another officer, in sympathy with them, whom they brought to the court with themselves; to gain possession of the liquors and have them spilled into the street by a mob.

Just after dark, a mob gathered in the street in front of the city hall. The city marshal, with a half-dozen policemen armed with pistols, entered the room where the liquors were stored, to protect them. The mob began stoning the building, breaking windows. Mayor Dow hurried to the scene, and ordered the rioters to disperse, but was met with jeers and abuse. Then a sailor, John Robbins, the mate of a vessel in the harbor, harangued the mob violently, told them the police did not dare fire, and urged that a rush be made on the door. This was done. The police fired, but over the heads of the rioters, hoping to frighten them.

They fell back, but rallied under the incitement of Robbins, who declared that the police had only blank cartridges, and were only trying to frighten them. Another rush was made. The police fired, and Robbins was instantly killed.

Before the attack on the building, a local military company marched through the crowd, and took up a position in front of the threatened door. The mob pelted them with stones, and several soldiers were hurt. They were ordered to fire, but refused and were marched off. After the killing of Robbins, another company, the Rifle Guards, led by Mayor Dow, marched through the crowd and into the building. The mob was by this time wild over the death of Robbins, and the soldiers were ordered to fire through the closed door in squads of four. This was done, and some dozen of the mob and spectators were wounded more or less severely. This drove the mob away, and by midnight the scene was tranquil.

The trial of Mayor Dow took place a few days later, Judge Carter presiding. Mayor Dow's counsel was William Pitt Fessenden, afterwards a distinguished Senator of the United States. The state was represented by Nathan Clifford, afterwards a justice of the United States Supreme court. Among the throng which packed the court-room to suffocation was Thomas Brackett Reed, then a youth of 15 years, and deeply interested in the arguments. The case was powerfully argued on both sides. Judge Carter, in his opinion, held that the prosecution had failed to show that the defendant had the liquors in his own possession, or that he intended to sell them in violation of law. In fact, the evidence established the reverse of both propositions. Hence Mayor Dow was discharged, and the liquors turned over to the city agent.

But the "Neal Dow rum riot" did not end there. It stirred up the state from end to end, and that fall was fought one of the most bitter campaigns in the history of the state. The issue was, shall the Maine law be retained or shall it be repealed? The anti-Maine law men won, and elected a majority in the legislature, which promptly repealed the law. But the next legislature re-enacted it—so that for one year only Maine had no prohibitory statute.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

### PROPOSED FIRST TIME HE SAW HER.

Here is the newest photograph of the charming Miss Mabel Foster, of Butte, Mont., to whom, their friends say, William A. Clark, jr., of New York, son of the United States senator, proposed marriage the very first time he met her. Their wedding day was fixed for to-day, but as Senator Clark is in Europe, and desires to attend to some business affairs in New York before going to Butte, the wedding day was postponed for a week. When the senator's fine house on Fifth avenue is completed, it will be the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Clark, jr., as well as of Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Culver and Dr. and Mrs. Lewis R. Morris. Mrs. Culver and Mrs. Morris are the senator's daughters.

### THE WIDOW---AND NILES AND GILES

The widow is a resident of Brooklyn. Two of her friends are stockbrokers in Wall street and fellow club members, but they had never spoken of her to each other.

And the widow was wary. While her mind was undecided, she encouraged both, and arranged that they call on different occasions. But one evening, unfortunately, the two suitors met, and the situation became embarrassing. Giles, who had entered first, believed he had the right of possession. Niles was of the opinion that the earlier caller should take his leave first. Therefore, both tarried.

At length, as the hour was growing late, Niles suggested that they depart together and discuss a matter of interest to their club on their homeward way. Giles, unable to find a ready excuse, agreed.

Together they boarded a car, and together reached the ferry for Manhattan Borough.

At this juncture Niles, somewhat unnecessarily it appeared to Giles, became engaged in a controversy with a man who had jostled him; but the opportunity seemed heaven-sent to Giles, and he embraced it to return the way he had come. He had been on the point of asking a crucial question; and, being a man of resolution, he determined not to risk another hour's delay. He stopped a moment in a cigar store to arrange his necktie.

Arriving at the apartment house he was informed by the hallboy that the elevator had just gone up for the last time. So near the object of his adoration, this seemed but a trivial inconvenience, and, like the ardent P. J. Beranger, "lightly he vaulted up four pair of stairs."

He stood at the door. He entered.

There sat Niles.—Harper's Magazine.

#### Our Paper Industry.

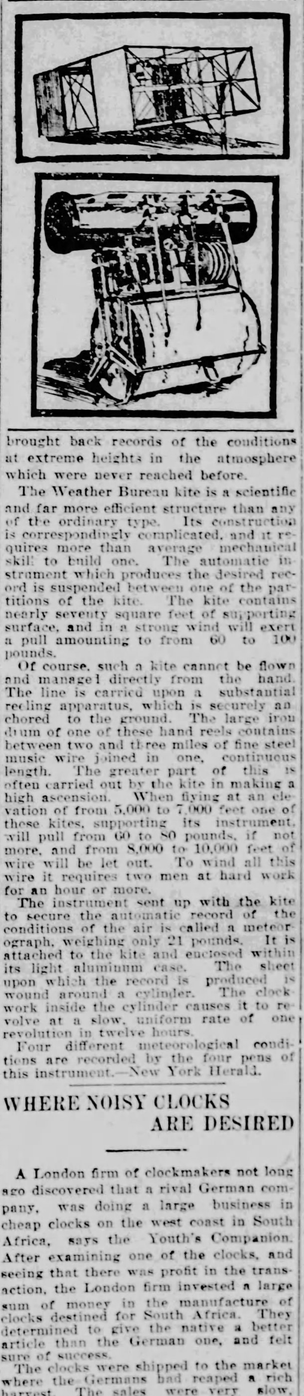
Fifty pounds of paper for each individual was the amount consumed in this country last year. The United States puts 6,000,000,000 pounds on the market annually, according to the latest statistics, and has about 1,000 mills engaged in the paper manufacture. This industry has grown from one little mill that manufactured paper from rags in Philadelphia in 1690.

While the output has increased so tremendously, and the demand has caused the substitution of wood pulp for ingredients used in the early manufacture, the principle on which it is made remains practically the same as that of China centuries ago.

We not only consume more paper than any other country, but we are reaching out for the markets of the world, and with our output furnish railways and steamships with about 7,500,000 tons of freight a year.

### OBSERVATION KITES AND THEIR RECORDS

The Weather Bureau is now carrying on some novel aerial work. For this purpose of atmospheric exploration, weather forecasting and obtaining meteorological observations kites are now being employed. These are reported to have proved most efficient and are to be adopted in the future, as they have



brought back records of the conditions at extreme heights in the atmosphere which were never reached before.

The Weather Bureau kite is a scientific and far more efficient structure than any of the ordinary type. Its construction is correspondingly complicated, and it requires more than average mechanical skill to build one. The automatic instrument which produces the desired record is suspended between one of the partitions of the kite. The kite contains nearly seventy square feet of supporting surface, and in a strong wind will exert a pull amounting to from 60 to 100 pounds.

Of course, such a kite cannot be flown and managed directly from the hand. The line is carried upon a substantial reeling apparatus, which is securely anchored to the ground. The large iron drum of one of these hand reels contains between two and three miles of fine steel music wire joined in one, continuous length. The greater part of this is often carried out by the kite in making a high ascension. When flying at an elevation of from 5,000 to 7,000 feet one of these kites, supporting its instrument, will pull from 60 to 80 pounds, if not more, and from 8,000 to 10,000 feet of wire will be let out. To wind all this wire it requires two men at hard work for an hour or more.

The instrument sent up with the kite to secure the automatic record of the conditions of the air is called a meteorograph, weighing only 21 pounds. It is attached to the kite and enclosed within its light aluminum case. The sheet upon which the record is produced is wound around a cylinder. The clock work inside the cylinder causes it to revolve at a slow, uniform rate of one revolution in twelve hours.

Four different meteorological conditions are recorded by the four pens of this instrument.—New York Herald.

### WHERE NOISY CLOCKS ARE DESIRED

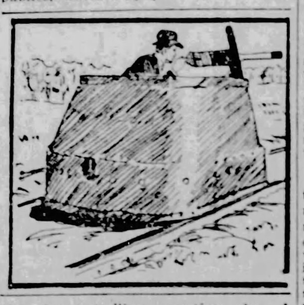
A London firm of clockmakers not long ago discovered that a rival German company, was doing a large business in cheap clocks on the west coast in South Africa, says the Youth's Companion. After examining one of the clocks, and seeing that there was profit in the transaction, the London firm invested a large sum of money in the manufacture of clocks destined for South Africa. They determined to give the native a better article than the German one, and felt sure of success.

The clocks were shipped to the market where the Germans had reaped a rich harvest. The sales were very slow, while the inferior German article went off freely. At last the puzzle was explained. The new clocks were too quiet. Those supplied by the Germans had a particularly aggressive tick that satisfied the savage's love of noise. The noiseless clock might be, and was, a better timekeeper, but the natives would have none of it.

At the next shipment, this was changed. Worth gave place to sound, and clocks went to Africa that ticked loudly enough to satisfy the most noise-loving native. The people were delighted, and the clocks sold.

### AN ARMORED AND ARMED AUTOMOBILE

The one million dollar a day difficulty in South Africa has stimulated English inventive ingenuity. The latest product, says the New York Herald, is an armored autocar for service along the much afflicted railroads in the two republics, which may prove of some service for patrolling, scouting, etc. A rapid fire gun forms its armament, but vast experience shows that such a vehicle cannot be of very great value unless it is made ornamite proof—which this one as yet isn't.



#### Eagle Fishing in a City.

A handsome bald eagle spends two or three hours every morning catching fish at a place within the city limits in plain view of the passengers on a trolley car line, says the Portland Oregonian. He perches on an oak tree near the shore of a lake in which carp and catfish are plentiful. When his "eagle eye" espies a fish in the shallow water near the shore down he swoops, and, seizing the fish in his talons, flies back to the tree, where he eats, and then watches for another victim. The bird of freedom has chosen the position well, as the tree is on the extreme end of a long peninsula, which no one can approach without being vistbie for half a mile.

### NEW YORK LEADS TRADE

#### Her Route to the West Has the Least Resistance Against Gravity.

Gunton's Magazine.

The completion of the Erie canal revolutionized the trade of the United States. Before its opening Philadelphia was the commercial metropolis of the country, and nearly all the foreign commerce, except that landing at Boston, passed over its docks. At that time, moreover, many if not most of the vessels discharging at the ports of the United States returned in ballast. With the completion of the canal there was an open door between the east and west and thereafter every vessel discharging at New York was certain of a return cargo. Under such circumstances is it strange that the foreign commerce should concentrate itself at the latter port?

There was another item, too: wheat, which was $1.50 a bushel at New York, brought just one-third of that sum at Buffalo; the difference in price represented the cost of transportation. With the completion of the canal the latter was reduced to 40 cents and the farmer got the other 60. Is it surprising that with such tremendous gains New York should have become the Empire State? And yet it was all in the selection of the natural trade route—the line of least resistance—the minimum lift against gravity.

And even to this day the same trade route is making history as rapidly as it did in the early decades of the century. From Buffalo to New York city a magnificent railway system, with its six tracks, parallels the canal and the Hudson estuary. From Buffalo to tidewater the millions of tons of freight are lifted in the aggregate about five hundred feet; from Chicago along the shores of the two lakes it is not far from eleven hundred feet.

In the case of the trans-Appalachian roads the aggregate of up-grades varies from three thousand to five thousand feet. This is the entire lift against gravity. And this lift means hundreds of extra locomotives and train crews. It means, moreover, that in the end the cost of transportation between the east and the west must be reckoned on the basis of the Mohawk gap route; and, whatever may be the economic history of the United States in the future, its development will be inseparably connected with this great line of least resistance.

#### Official Match-Makers.

From Chicago comes report of a new discussion in sociology. For some time past the male wage earners have been troubled by the competition of women, and out of their discussions on the subject there arose a suggestion that the best remedy for the evil would be to marry off the competing girls. The plan found so much favor that, according to one report, it has been proposed that every labor union have an "official match maker," whose duty it will be to eliminate competition in the trade by getting some young man to marry any girl who enters it.—San Francisco Call.

### KAISER'S GIFT TO A SAMOAN CHIEF

King Mataafa, of Samoa, has just received a unique gift from Emperor William, of Germany. It is the form of a richly ornamented staff or baton and is the work of Herr Otto Roblof, a well known sculptor and engraver.

The staff is mode of ebony, which is inlaid with silver, and it is crowned with an abundance of horse hair. The

upper end is ornamented with engraved laurel leaves, beneath which is a ring or band composed of jewels and other precious stones. In the center is the imperial crown and immediately under it is the emperor's monogram. The imperial coat of arms is also engraved on the staff, as well as certain symbolical figures.

Herr Solf, the German governor of Samoa, presented this attractive gift to King Mataafa, and the monarch expressed himself as being highly pleased with it.—New York Herald.

#### The Rehearsed Wedding.

The wedding was upon the whole an artistic success.

The bride, particularly, evinced unmistakable talent. She trembled with all the technical accuracy of an aspen leaf, and the emotional intensity of a startled fawn. Her trembling, indeed, was irreproachable. If she cast down her eyes with something of amateurish gawkishness the fact is easily attributable to her inexperience—this being her first wedding—rather than to an essentially defective method.

She was fairly well supported.

The groom rose from his knees too soon, and had to be knocked down by the prompter, but otherwise the minor parts were carried creditably.—Detroit Journal.

#### No Hearsay Evidence.

"And then," continued the witness, "the started his operations again in Camden. However, as Kipling says, 'that's another story.'"

"Never mind what Kip Ling says," interrupted the magistrate, "we'll let the Chinee testify when his turn comes."—Philadelphia Press.

### KIOWA AND COMANCHE RESERVATION OPENING

The Indian allotments have about been completed. Of the 2,968,893 acres of land in the Kiowa, Comanche, Apache reservation there have been reservations as follows: Allotmenst to Indians 480,000 acres, grazing lands for Indians 480,000, four sections in each township for school purposes, approximately 330,000 acres, Ft. Sill military reservation 50,000 acres, Ft. Sill wood reserve 20,000 acres, with the probability of several thousand acres being added. The Indians have, of course, chosen the best land, excellent land in the bottoms which, under the terms of the agreement, cannot be taxed for a period of 25 years, the term of their ownership. In the Wichita mountains are many fine valleys and streams. Among them the Indians have taken as many allotments as space will admit. The red man uses little wood and less water, but insists on locating his habitation so as to cover both.

The Administration building at Anadarko, I. T., is a very busy looking place just now. Lieutenant Colonel Randlett, U. S. A., the Indian agent, with a retinue of clerks, has his hands full hurrying up all the preliminary work and at the same time protecting his proteges from imposition. The Indian traders have been taking mortgages on poor Lo's land, stock, etc. This Colonel Randlett nipped in the bud, as the Indians must have their land free of all incumbrances.

Wild tales are being circulated of rich gold, copper and lead finds in the Wichita mountains, which cover some 1,200 square miles of territory, but as these mountains have been prospected for the last twenty years and nothing of a startling nature unearthed the boomer may be getting in his work. Have just returned here from a trip over the reservation and examined the white man's land and am of the opinion that the settlers who are coming into the country to farm exclusively will have a hard row to hoe. Men who have been in this country for years are a unit in declaring that no man can succeed in farming 160 acres of this land unless he makes the raising of crops a side issue to the raising of cattle. The Indians, backed by the cattlemen, are doing all they can to postpone the opening, this is for the purpose of getting a longer grazing period for their vast herds. The squaw men are the wealthy stockmen of the country.

It is thought by the alloting agents that the plan for the opening of the new company will be announced this month. Those who live along the borders of the new country or have homes within, as well as the population living in wagons and tents, cling to the idea that there will be a race scramble for the lands. There is nothing, however, to warrant such an impression. If the lands were to have been opened by race the public would never have been permitted inside the border.

It would be hard to approximate the number of people already here, as no restrictions have been placed upon them, and prospective homeseekers are scattered throughout the reservations, and whoever chooses may examine the country at his leisure; but, judging from the way they are now pouring in and the opening of the lands yet two months off, a conservative guess would be 100,000 the day the strip is thrown open.

It is evidently the determined purpose of the government to guard the rights of the legitimate settler in the new country against the unlawful claims of the "sooner." The "sooner" in the past has been the source of greatest difficulty and expense to the government. His disregard for law and the rights of his fellow citizen who obeys the law place him at the outset in the category of the bad citizen. The litigation following the opening of '93 is not over yet, and to avoid these contests and conflicting claims an entirely novel method of opening the lands will probably be chosen. To this end the President has under consideration a plan of registration and drawing for numbers, the numbers to indicate the order in which applications for entry and settlement will be received at the local land office.

According to information received here, a man to get a claim or a try for a claim goes through the following procedure: Everybody is entitled to enter for a claim who has not before enjoyed the privilege. On June 15, it is thought the President in issuing the proclamation telling how the land will be opened will say that at several places about the border are stationed government agents whose offices will be open immediately for the accommodation of applicants. There will be an immediate rush for these points. The man first on the ground will make affidavit that he is a lawful entryman, will be photographed and given a certificate entitling him to draw first on August 6 and the second man will get a like certificate. And so on. As was related each man will be photographed, this precaution being taken to prevent a man taking a second shot at the game. The entryman will also file a filing fee, $14. During the time intervening between June and August, the settlers will be busy getting their certificates for the drawing.

On August 6, according to the plan reported here, the drawing will begin. Each numbered up to the number of certificates given out will be placed in a wheel or other device and the first men to get certificates will draw. It is expected that there will be about 13,000 quarter sections to be taken. Say 30,000 men want to make a try. Numbers from 1 to 30,000 will be tumbled together and the first man will draw. If he gets a number less than 13,000 or whatever the total number of available quarter sections is, he is given the privilege of lighting out immediately in search for his quarter section. What behooves him is to get there first. The next man may draw for instance the number 19,150, or any number above 13,000. He is out of it and can walk over and reclaim his $14 filing fee. He absolutely loses nothing, which robs the drawing of its gambling appearance. The third man may draw within the 13,000 limit and he will jump on his horse and may get off into the new country to get his claim. It will hardly be possible to accommodate more than 1,000 men a day, and for this reason the drawing will continue, it is thought, about a month. Owing to the fact that the later a man draws the less show he has in percentage of drawing a lucky number, the man who gets the first certificate has the best show. This may not be the government plan, but by those who ought to know it is said to be very near it.

Under it the man at a distance has no part in the settlement of the country unless he comes to the scene of action and comes early. It is thought that the giving out of certificates and the photographing will begin immediately after the proclamation of the President is issued.

In fact, the men who will superintend this work may be on the ground about the border the day of the proclamation.

It will not be possible for any man who draws a number permitting him to select and locate on a claim, to negotiate his right. He will forfeit all such privileges when he gets his certificate. Some provision is also made in the government plan, it is claimed, for settling those claims which are forfeited. They will probably be bunched together at a later period and a small drawing, previously announced, will be carried through.

## Recent Literature.

The Blade has received the following new books from the publishers named:

From Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York:

The House of De Mailly, by Margaret Horton Potter, is a novel picturing life in the court of Louis IV of France in 1744. Its illustrations are very attractive.

A Pair of Patient Lovers is the title of a volume of six short stories by William Dean Howells. The volume has a fine portrait of the author, in tints.

From Dodd, Mead & Co., Fifth ave. and 25th st., New York:

A Dream of Empire, by Prof. Henry W. Venable, is a novel, based on the history of Aaron Burr and the Blennerhassetts. It is one of the best of the season's books.

From the Henry Altemus Co., Philadelphia:

Montanye, by Wm. O. Stoddard, is a stirring historical romance of old New York, during the last months of British occupancy during the revolution.

From McClure, Phillips & Co., 141 East 25th st., New York:

Valencia's Garden, by Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield, is a novel of rural aristocratic life in France. It is unique and entertaining.

From J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia:

Jack Raymond, by Mrs. E. L. Voynich, is a novel of English life, and a fine study of human temperament. Its author's The Gadfly will be remembered.

From D. Appleton & Co., 72 Fifth ave., New York:

His Letters, by Julien Gordon, was written ten years ago, but the letters are far beyond that popular book, The Love Letters of an Englishwoman.

From L. C. Page & Co., Boston:

A Sunny Southerner, by Julia A. Magruder, is an amusing and cheery novel of life in a secluded Virginia village.

From The Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth ave., New York:

Earthwork Out of Tuscany, by Maurice Hewlett, is a volume of delightful studies or stories of Italian life.

From the James H. West Co., Boston:

The Christian in Hungarian Romance, by John Frewell, is a study of one of the greatest of Maurus Jokai's novels. There is No Devil. By this means he endeavors to show the religious convictions of the famous Hungarian novelist.

From The Abbey Press, New York:

The Soldier's Revenge, by Florence N. Craddock, is a tale of West Point—of love, marriage, mystery, revenge and sensation.

## CLEANING DAY IN HOLLAND

**Saturday Is Set Apart as a General Washing-Up Event.**

But it was generally understood that our models would not pose on Saturday, that day being exclusively devoted to housecleaning, within and without. Early in the morning every stick of furniture is carefully rubbed and wiped and taken out of the house, says a writer in Scribner's. Then the women, with their skirts tucked up, entirely flood the rooms with bucket after bucket of water, brought up from the canal by means of the shoulder yoke. With broom and brush they souse and scrub the red-tiled floor and finally pull up a plug in one corner to let the water flow out—let us hope into the canal.

While the floor is drying a great polishing goes on in the street. Quaint old brass lamps and candlesticks, tobacco boxes and ash trays, huge milk cans—all are burnished until, like golden mirrors, they reflect the red-cheeked, white-capped faces bent over them.

The lacquer man is busy on Saturday. He goes from house to house painting the bread trays and honey-cake boxes with designs of gaudy birds and wondrous leaves and flowers.

The street is in a turmoil until noon, when order is partially restored and the scanty midday meal partaken of. In the afternoon washing is resumed. The exteriors of the cottages are scrubbed from roof to pavement and every trace of mold removed, for in this low, wet air the green moss gathers quickly. Then the brick pavements are drenched and carefully dried, and I have even seen the women slip off their sabots and tiptoe to their doorways in the big wooden chaussons, so as not to soil the immaculate sidewalk.

Lastly, toward evening, the entire village goes to the canal, and all the sabots are washed and whitened with pumice stone, spotless for the morrow. On Saturday evening all the pickets of the low black fences are decorated with rows of dripping footgear, carefully graduated in size from the big wooden shoes of the father down to the tiny sabots of the youngest born.

## BOILING WATER IN A PAPER CUP

An experimenter has lately discovered that water can be boiled in a paper vessel. Out of a sheet of strong paper cut a disk about six inches in diameter. Next take a piece of wire, not too thin, making at one end thereof a ring about three inches in diameter, wrapping the other end spirally around a candle and keep it in place by sticking a pin into the

candle just below the lower end. By pressing the disk of paper into the hollow of one hand it is given a bowl shape. In placing this bowl in the wire ring care must be taken to let its rim project about an inch above the support, as this makes it possible to pour into the paper dish so much water that the surface of the latter is slightly above the wire—this being absolutely necessary to the success of the experiment.

It is also necessary that the flame of the candle almost reaches, or even slightly touches, the bottom of the bowl. In a few seconds after lighting the candle the water will begin to boil, the paper meanwhile remaining intact because the water absorbs the entire heat of the flame.—New York Herald.

**Abe Lincoln's Promise.**

"Lincoln day" this year brought out several characteristic stories of the martyred President, some of which may be new, all of which are good. One relates to that extreme, correctly critical attitude which Secretary Seward always maintained toward the President, says a writer in Youth's Companion.

Mr. Lincoln and the secretary had managed to escape from a man who had been boring them, and as they reached the house the President threw himself into an armchair and exclaimed:

"By jings, governor, we are here!"

"Mr. President, where did you learn that indecent expression?"

Mr. Lincoln immediately turned to several young men who had entered the room in time to hear the exclamation, and said:

"Young gentlemen, excuse me for swearing before you. 'By jings' is swearing, for my good old mother taught me that anything that had a 'by' before it is swearing. I won't do so any more."

**Degrading.**

"But then the marriage service; it seems to lower one so."

"How do you make that out?"

"Why, the man takes the woman, and the woman the man, for better, for worse. It's so like a rummage sale, you know."—Brooklyn Life.

**DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.**

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the piles from any cause or in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhoea, displacement, ulceration, prolapsus, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every sufferer. Address Mrs. C. B. Miller, Box 95, Kokomo, Ind.

The man who can hardly crawl, and has just strength to get through a day's work, has no strength left for family life. He wants to be quiet; to be alone, out of sight and sound of everybody.

What a difference between such a man and the healthy, hearty man, who romps with his children and rides his laughing baby to "Banbury Cross."

What makes the difference? Usually disease of the stomach, involving the entire digestive and nutritive system.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. When these diseases are cured the hindrance to the proper nourishment of the body is removed and strength comes back again.

"I am happy to say I am getting to feel fine," writes Mr. A. J. Vandervater, of 873 West Division Street, Chicago, Ill. "In all I have taken six bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and four or five vials of the little 'Pellets.' They have done me worlds of good. These medicines have brought the great change in me from a slow mope of a man that could hardly crawl, tired and sick all the time, and could do no work. Now I can work, sleep, eat, and feel fine, and that tired feeling is all going away. I am very thankful that I wrote to Dr. Pierce. His 'Golden Medical Discovery' and his little liver 'Pellets' have almost made a new man of me. I feel young as I did at thirty years. No other doctor for me, only Dr. Pierce."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

## ILLUSTRATED TEXT BOOK OF BOXERS

During the secret conferences of Chinese Boxers, a notable role has always been played by the so-called "Chinese Book of Divination." The reading of this book is prohibited under the penalty of death, by the Chinese government, and therefore it is almost impossible to procure a copy. Father G. M. Stenz, however, a missionary, who has just returned from China, procured one from a friendly mandarin, says the New York Herald.

According to Father Stenz, who heard the story from a Chinese scholar, the book originated in a mysterious manner.

"The story goes that it is at least fifteen hundred years old," he says, "and that it was prepared by two learned men, neither of whom, however, was aware at the time of the other's existence. One of these wrote the verses, or 'text,' and the other painted the pictures. One day a third man saw the poet at work, and as he happened to have seen the painter at work a few weeks earlier, it struck him that the verses and pictures had the same meaning, and therefore obtained possession of them and prepared them into a book."

There are 60 pictures altogether, and each is accompanied by some explanatory verses. Twenty-six of the pictures relate to China's future, and the others treat of her past history.

One illustration in the book is a pear with the eye of a human being. Here is represented the notorious bandit Li-Tze-Tscheng, who revolted against Emperor Huai-tsung (1627-1640), and led his victorious soldiers into Pekin, the result being that the emperor hung himself, and many princes of the Ming dynasty were murdered. The Chinese word for pear is Li, and as Li-Tze-Tscheng lost an eye during the campaign, no painter could consistently endow a pear with more than one eye.

Another picture presents flags of different colors. The present Tsing dynasty is here represented, for it had eight banners when it began to rule, and these banners still preserve all their old significance.

Another picture is of a green goose sitting on a yellow ox. The yellow ox is here an emblem of China, and the green goose represents some foreign power which is to invade China with an immense fleet. According to the accompanying verses, the emperor will be asked when the foreign vessels arrive, but no sooner will he awake and try to ascend his throne than he will find it totter under him, and presently he and his entire realm will be overwhelmed beneath a terrible storm of thunder and lightning.

It is said that a complete translation of the book, including a reproduction of its enigmatical colored pictures will soon appear.

## HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Church—What is the principal musical instrument in China—the lyre?

Gotham—No; I believe it is the loot.—Yonkers Statesman.

Johnny—What is conscience?

Father—Conscience, my son, is something we think should bother the other fellow.—Tit-Bits.

"This is a good deal like marriage," remarked Fogg, as he stood at the steps of a street car waiting for the evolutions which usually happen upon such occasions.

"In what way, pray," asked Fenderson, who always has to have things explained to him.

"Why, don't you see? The people who are in are more anxious to get out than those who are out are to get in."—Boston Transcript.

Lariat Luke—We lynched that new weather feller last night.

Cayuse Charley—For what?

Lariat Luke—Rained four days hand runnin'.—Ohio State Journal.

Browne—What about?

Towne—Over the thought that he's got some particular friends residing in Buffalo.

Browne—I don't see any occasion for Sponger's joy if they're really particular.—Philadelphia Press.

"How did you find your married daughter getting along when you visited her in the city, Uncle Josh?"

"Oh, Bella's gettin' along well enough, but she's just like all them society folks now, and I don't think I could ever git used to their ways. The fust thing she did when I went into the house was to give me a splendid big rockin' cheer to set in, and the next thing was to tell me it wasn't good form to rock it."—Chicago Tribune.

**Minute Caution.**

"Every woman ought to know something about cooking," said the wise girl.

"I don't know about that," answered Miss Cayenne. "In case of incompatibility it gives the husband a chance to blame her for his dyspepsia."—Washington Star.

**Plea of a Stammerer.**

It is said that Henry Guy Carleton, the playwright, who stammers very badly at times, not so long ago stopped Nat Goodwin on the street and said to him: "Nat, will you g-g-give me half an h-hour for f-f-five minutes' con-ver-s-sa-tion?"—San Francisco Argonaut.

## ART OF THE VENTRILOQUIST

**Acoustic Illusions Deceive the Human Ear.**

Ventriloquists may, according to their specialties, be divided into various classes. Some devote their talents to the imitation of the cries of animals, the songs of birds, the noise of tools, etc.; others imitate the sound of musical instruments; some mock the noise produced by a crowd, a regiment or a procession; while others, again, make dolls or dummies speak. Certain ventriloquists imitate the sound of musical instruments, from that of the violin to that of brass instruments with the most piercing notes. Others excel in imitating the noise of the piano, saw, etc. Some, while hidden from the audience by a screen, have the faculty of conveying the impression of several persons, or even a large crowd, engaged in conversation or exclamations.

Most ventriloquists who exhibit in public considerable facilitate the illusion they desire to produce by using large articulated dummies, which they make speak and sing, and talk to one another—each in a different voice. These figures are so constructed that the ventriloquist's hands can move their arms and legs, turn their heads to the right of left, give their shoulders a shrug, open or close their eyes, and move their lower jaws in such a way that their mouths seem to utter the words thar the spectator hears.

It may be said that these ventriloquists succeed in producing so complete an illusion that people are frequently persuaded that the voice heard actually comes from the mouth of the figure, and does not proceed from the ventriloquist, but from a confederate, hidden somewhere, whose voice is heard through the medium of a speaking tube.

The art of ventriloquism is based primarily upon an acoustic phenomenon—the difficulty that the ear experiences in determining the exact point whence comes the sound it hears. Thus, one person calling another from a little distance frequently observes the one he addresses direct his gaze toward several quarters before he turns in the right direction. A common form of amusement, especially in continental Europe, is to blindfold a person in a room, and then, making a sound as of the jingling of coins, make him tell from which direction the sound proceeds. The fact that the guess is almost always wrong, and frequently a direction given directly opposite the right one, provokes great amusement among the spectators. Another illustration of the same point is that if several persons stand in the same line, at a few feet from a spectator, and one of them emits a prolonged sound—a vowel, for example, say a-a-a—that requires no motion of the lips, the spectator will be unable to determine from which of the persons the sound proceeds, or if, moreover, he tries to point the one out, he will be almost certain to commit an error, the person designated by him being the third or fourth to the right or left of the one who actually produced the sound.

In the choruses of operas an endeavor is made to have an agreeable aspect in addition to vocal qualities; and, as a beautiful voice is not always accompanied with a pretty face, it often happens that in the row of a chorus they will place rightly supernumeraries, who, although not obliged to sing, open their mouths and make believe to pronounce words, while in reality the singing is being done only by their companions in the rear.

The ventriloquist who, standing near his dummies succeeds in keeping his facial muscles absolutely immovable, while his figures become apparently animate, move their lips and seem to speak produces such an illusion among the spectators by virtue of the acoustic principle noted as may readily be conceived. The chief difficulty in the art of ventriloquism is the keeping of the muscles of the countenance, throat and breast immovable—that is, to speak without easing any of the muscles to act.

The ventriloquist who talks with a dummy; that is interrogating him, addresses his questions in an ordinary voice, articulates distinctly and plainly moves his lips; but when the dummy answers, the ventriloquist's face no longer contracts and his lips scarcely part, except to smile. The facial immobility preserved by him while he is really speaking can be explained by recalling a few principles of grammar, which are merely applications of the physiology of the voice.

Consonants—those are based upon the modification of vowel sounds, and their application upon the employment of the tongue in enunciation instead of the lips. So, upon the whole, the illusion produced by ventriloquists is the result, primarily, of an acoustic phenomena, the uncertainties of the sounds direction, and, secondarily, of a habit acquired of speaking without moving the facial muscles.

The power of some ventriloquists of making their voices apparently proceed from some point at a considerable distance is largely some entirely dramatic. To indicate the exact point whence the sound apparently proceeds, the ventriloquist usually takes care to indicate it by an expressive motion and by looking in that direction, and by designating it, too, with his finger, while his face expresses great fear, interest or surprise; and to this he joins the power of modulating his voice so as to produce the effect of distance. So the spectator easily persuades himself that the sound actually does come from the exact spot that is thus pointed out to him in a seemingly unintentional manner.—Washington Times.

**Bernhardt on Shipboard.**

On arriving in Paris from her American tour Bernhardt told her friends that on the trip over she had never quitted her cabin during the whole of the time. "Not even once," she said, "except to go to my bath in the morning. I do not like to be looked at as if I was a wild beast, so I was careful not to put my nose outside the door."

"But how did you pass the time?"

"Oh, I used to read and write and chat, and play Salta and Halma."

"And look out at the sea?"

"No, never," said Mme. Bernhardt, "for it is a curious thing that I who love the sea so ardently when I can look at it from a beach, simply detest it when it is carrying me. I abhor it so that I cannot even look at it."

"Perhaps it is that you are nervous?"

"I do not think so," she replied, "for death by drowning is the only one which has no terror for me."—Mainly About People.

**Self Sacrificing.**

"But why," we asked the fair maiden, "but why, if Lent is a season for the mortification of the flesh, do you wear so many hardsome new gowns?"

"Ah, that is just it," she simpered. "I do it to mortify those who have no handsome new gowns."—Baltimore American.

**Sunset in the Far North.**

Low in the West the sullen mountains lie
White-fanged and gaunt against a blood-red sky.
Where, starved and wolfish, stalked from height to height
Day gnashes at its last thin rind of light.
—Ainslie's Magazine.

**Heiskell's Ointment**

quickly relieves and surely cures skin diseases. Get it from your druggist. 50c a box by mail, postpaid.

HEISKELL'S SOAP makes a beautiful complexion. 25 cts.

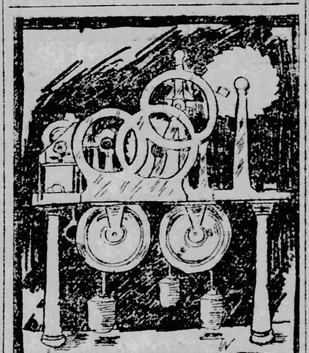
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 531 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

*"Your Ointment cured terrible running sores on baby's face. She now has beautiful skin."—Susie May Schell, 470 Mott Ave., New York.*

## HE INVENTED A MECHANICAL CALENDAR

A very novel automatic and perpetual almanac has now been constructed by M. Albert Jagot, a well known amateur artist. In indicates the days, weeks, years, and even the leap years.

The mechanism is quite as complicated as that of a watch or clock, yet, in view of the results attained, it is really very simple. The apparatus is wound like a clock, and consists mainly of a disk, five wheels, containing altogether 96 teeth, 9 levers and 3 weights One of these weights serves as a counter-



poise, and of the remaining two one must be wound once every fortnight and the other only every year.

There is not a wheel or tooth in the instrument which has not some distinct duty to perform, and all the parts have been so deftly arranged that there seems to be no reason why they should not continue to work until they are actually worn out. One of the wheels, indeed, is designed to do service uninterruptedly for 300 years, and special pains have been taken that each weight shall be as strong and as durable as possible, and that the loss of efficiency through friction shall be reduced to a minimum.—New York Herald.

## HARMFUL APPETITES.

**Some of Them May Be Overcome and Others—Never.**

"George, dear, I've just been reading that when a harmful appetite is easily gratified the craving for it dies away. Do you think that is true?"

"What was the fellow writing about—prunes?"

"No, dear. He meant intoxicating liquor."

"And you want to know my opinion?"

"Yes, dear."

"Not as an expert, I hope?"

"Of course not, dear."

"Well, then, my opinion is that it depends a good deal on the man and a very little on the liquor. There are men who love liquor for itself alone, whose appetites would die away just as soon as they had gorged themselves—and not before. There are other men who could see liquor on every hand, and yet never indulge in a drop."

"I'm afraid it isn't that way with women, George."

"Eh! Regarding liquor?"

"No, dear, bonnets. I feel very sure that if there were free bonnets on every street corner I would be able to refrain from pawing them over.

"That's strictly feminine, my dear. I'm sure it wouldn't be so with men's hats. We know of many instances where men have accidentally walked off with other men's hats. But did anybody ever hear of a case where a woman took another woman's bonnet by mistake?"

"No, dear; I don't believe even a blind woman would do such a stupid thing as that. But there's another question, George. Do you suppose Eve would have been so eager and so naughty about those apples in Eden had been one Big apple orchard?"

"My dear girl, you know how careful I am about casting insinuations at any of your relatives—no matter how distant they may be. But if you press me for an opinion I feel forced to say that there is no safeguard against it. It laughs at bolts and bars, and barbed wire, and dogs and shotguns. It laughs at danger, and it sneers at consequences. It—"

"My dear, what are you talking about?"

"Woman's curiosity."

"You're a hateful thing!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**England's Railway Accidents.**

The other day, in this column, we gave some comparative statistics as to the casualty lists of our Boer war and the Franco-German war, and these may now be supplemented from the railway figures quoted the other evening by Mr. Gerald Balfour, says the London Chronicle. Our army in South Africa stands, or, at least, stood, at about 200,000 men, while our army of railway servants in the United Kingdom is just double this—500,000. It is not clear from our war office figures how many of our troops have been wounded (and recovered) during the campaign, the total number of deaths in action, up to the end of April, was only 1,345; and, if we multiply this by five, we shall probably get a fair ratio for the number who would be awake and try to ascend his throne than he will find it totter under him, and presently he and his entire realm will be overwhelmed beneath a terrible storm of thunder and lightning. But apart from losing 616 in killed our railway army had not fewer than 15,000 of its members injured in one year, which is thus relatively a very much larger proportion of wounded than has fallen to the lot of our warriors in the field. We thus arrive at the astonishing result that at least one profession of peace is far more perilous to limb than the practice of war.

**Te Engagement Off.**

Kind Old Lady—"What are you crying for, my child?"

Penelope Puelan (hysterically)—"I broke me brassie on de links dis afternoon, an' Horace Hogan, me stiddy, overhead de remarks I made."—Puck.

## SOME PEOPLE YOU KNOW.

Miss Helen Bennett of Deadwood, S. D., has been elected county superintendent of public schools. She is a graduate of Wellesley, and for several years has been manager of a theatre in Deadwood.

Although the Lady Alexandra Victoria Duff is not very close to the succession, it is by no means inconceivable that the little lady, who was ten years old on May 17, might some day rule over the Kingdom as Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India. Although the Princess Louise of Wales, as she then was, married a commoner, she did not give up any of her rights, and she is now Princess Arthur, so that she and her daughters stand in a much closer relation to the throne than they did during the lifetime of Queen Victoria.

Gen. Sakharoff, the Russian commander of the new Manchurian army corps, is a brother of the chief of the Russian general staff, and himself commanded the Caucasian corps. Gen. Gerngross, who has been commander of the protective force in Manchuria, has been appointed his assistant.

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For the past thirty years Sir Norman Lockyer has been chief of the English government's eclipse expeditions, a position which he has undoubted claims, as he has the reputation of being the greatest astronomer in England. As director of the Solar Physics Observatory at South Kensington and professor of astronomical physics at the Royal College of Science he naturally exercises great influence on the younger generation of astronomical students, and his views on these subjects have a wide popularity among most scientific men. Sir Norman Lockyer was sixty-five on May 17.

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## DEEP PLAY.

The author of the book on gamblers and gambling mentions that when he first came into the world, in 1750, there was no such thing as a fashionable admitted into the houses of people of rank and fashion; that in his childhood people had too much pride to receive tribute from the proprietor of such an employment, and that excessive gambling was not as a rule carried on in private houses, but at clubs, where the "play" was deeper than ever was before or since, save in the Mississippi Magazines. No one can scarcely imagine, however, deeper play at any period than was carried on in the "clubland" of the Regency; indeed, play survived in that most exclusive country long after the wild prince had given up the dice box. The dandies continued it—Byron, Brummell, Alvanley, D'Orsay—how many score of men could mention who gambled away the whole of their great estates, won by sword or lance far away in "the dead centuries," or loaded their property with burdens in a single night which would keep their children and their grandchildren poor for years to come! That a young fellow just come into a great estate should drop a few thousand in a single night was not deemed worthy of remark, for in those days every one played—high church clergy, bishops and all. One remembers Disraeli's "young duke," who went on playing cards all night and all next day, till the gay companions of the night sitting knee-deep in cards and the servant in attendance was fain to lie down and snatch a little sleep.

**As Advertised.**

An indignant Woking farmer returned to a horse dealer's about an hour after purchasing a horse.

"Look here, sir!" he exclaimed. "I don't want this horse you sold me. He shies. I can't get him to cross the bridge."

"That's the reason I sold him," said the dealer, calmly. "Why did you come to me for the horse?"

"I saw your advertisement in the paper."

"I thought so. I gave my reason for selling him."

"Yes; to be sold, you stated, for no other reason than that the owner wanted to go out of town."

"Well, if you can get out of town with him," said the dealer, "it will be more than I can do."—Answers.

## THEY DO IT.

**People Quit Coffee and Get Well on Postum Food Coffee.**

A man in Milford, Ind., says he did not quit drinking coffee because he thought it hurt him, but because he found a morning beverage he liked better in Postum Food Coffee, but to his wonder and surprise, he found in a few weeks all of the old symptoms of sickness had left him.

He had been greatly troubled with his stomach and heart, also with what is called "water brash," and dull headaches "which made me very irritable and quick tempered."

All of these symptoms disappeared and he discovered in spite of all his previous theories that coffee was really the cause of his troubles, and the leaving off of coffee and taking on Postum Food Coffee brought about a perfect cure.

He speaks also of Mrs. Josephine Kelly, living at Elkhart, Ind. Says she was afflicted much as he was, but had become more emaciated than he. So she quit drinking coffee and took on Postum Food Coffee. She is now a healthy and robust lady and willing to make affidavit that Postum Food Coffee saved her.

The gentleman from Milford speaks also of Thomas McDonald as having recovered by using Postum. It can be had at all grocers. A good cup of Postum cannot be made unless it is boiled long enough to bring out the flavor and food value, then it is delicious.

## CLOSE TO KILLING A MAN

**An Old Prospector's Yarn Showing a Narrow Escape.**

"Speaking about a man coming close to murder," said the old prospector, comfortably crossing his legs, "I believe I came as close to it as any man ever did."

"Tell the yarn," chorused the crowd.

"Well, you see, it was up in the Northwest country that I was doing assessment work for a big company. I had a partner—pretty fair sort of a man, I though at first. He was about 40 years old, and he had the biggest head for any one man I ever laid my eyes on. Besides his head being big, he had a great crop of bushy hair. He was kind of trickish and skittish, but we got along fairly well until he went down to town to get the money for our work, and then I calculated to go prospecting a little for myself.

"He was gone two days, and I thought perhaps something had happened to him. We did not have much money coming—only $60—but still I thought some one might have tapped him on the head for that. I said he was gone two days, but he didn't show up until the third. He just come in the cabin and asked me if supper was ready. I said it was, and a few minutes afterward he handed me a $10 bill. I looked at him, but he whistled and went out. I noticed he had bought a new hat. It was one of them miserable little things that some men buy to set on the side of their heads.

"Now, him giving me $10 made me mad, but not as mad as I was after I got to thinking about it. That man I had taken in as I would a brother. I had given him part of the work when he was about to starve to death. I had done him every kindness a man who has any whiteness will do a partner. Then as soon as he gets a chance he betrays my confidence and comes back acting as though he had done something smart. I knew he had taken my share of the money and spent it. I don't know how he spent it, but I know he took it, and I thought he might have better put his hand in my pocket and robbed me then and there. After awhile he came back into the cabin and grinned at me in a contemptible manner, and I felt something swelling in my neck. I walked out to get a breath of fresh air, but that idiotic grin followed me, and some way I felt a desire to stamp that face into the earth. I took a smoke and felt a little better. That night I took a blanket and slept outside the cabin.

"The next day we started up the trail. He was ahead dancing along with his shadow. I had that contemptible little flap-jack hat in my mind all the time, and he seemed to take a delight in setting it around on his head for my benefit. As we walked along I began to get madder and madder, and he fixing his hat all the time. Finally I could stand it no longer. I felt as though I'd have to yell at him or stak my pick into his back.

"Tell me, you low-lived damnable wheip, what you did with that money? Tell me!' I yelled, starting toward him, 'what you did with that money or I'll brain you right here.'

"He grinned and said finally, 'I spent it.'

"That was more than I could stand and I pointed down the trail, for I couldn't speak. He understood me and went back fixing his little dicky hat. I never laid eyes on him afterward, but I got word from him. He had a mattress in the cabin worth about six bits. This was all he owned in the world besides the clothes on his back, and I guess he stole those. But he wrote me a note asking me to ship him his mattress. I just wrote back that I had received his note and in regard to the mattress for him to come and get it. I underscored the lines and I guess he understood. If he'd come back wearing that little dicky hat I would have murdered him in cold blood and been following on Black Jack's train. I guess the fool never realized how near he came to death, but I did."

The old prospector lit a cigar and walked off the porch and down the street.—Denver Times.

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## The Farmstead.

### INQUIRIES.

**The Self-Milking Cow.**

Editor Farmstead:—I will give my remedy for self-milking cow, which I think is the most complete and simple I have ever seen. Take a piece of half-inch board, four by five inches; saw a slot one inch wide and 1½ deep in the center of one side; trim out to two inches; draw out the center of the nose and press into the slot smoothly.—J. S. D. M., Hermon, Tenn.

**Fruit Raising.**

W. M. W., Clinton, Tenn.: There are a number of excellent works on fruit and orchard culture. Get a bookseller to order you a publishers' list of such works.

**Pomace as a Fertilizer.**

Editor Farmstead:—What value has apple pomace from the cider mill for a fertilizer?—J. T., Berrien Spring, Mich.

**Bean Weevil.**

Editor Farmstead:—How can weevil be kept out of beans?—J. R. E., Morristown, O.

**Pickles for Market.**

Editor Farmstead:—Will some experienced reader kindly inform me through the Farmstead how to prepare cucumber pickles for the market?—H.

**Horse Physic.**

Editor Farmstead:—What is the most immediate and positively safe physic for a horse?—C., Colburn, Wis.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one tell how to dress or tan a deer skin with the hair on for rugs?—L. W. H., Cobb's, W. Va.

**Stiffness in Horse.**

Editor Farmstead:—I have a horse 17 years old, fat and sleek, all right in every way, except that when he lies down he cannot get up on his hind feet. He is stiff in his hind legs; does not want them moved or lifted up. Has been complaining for two months. Will some reader please answer me in your paper? I have been a subscriber for twenty years.—J. W. B., Conasauga, Tenn.

**A Complicated Case.**

Editor Farmstead:—During a cold storm four weeks ago one of my cows failed to come up with the others at milking time. When found, she was so stiff she could hardly get home. I kept her in the barn, but as she did not improve, I consulted a neighbor, who said she had pneumonia, and prescribed equal parts of belladonna and aconite, ten drops every two hours, and a quart of thoroughwort tea, night and morning. After a week of this treatment, as she had not perceptibly improved, I had him see her again. He examined her tongue and said there were grubs in it, and gave her tablespoonful of copperas, dissolved in warm water. The only improvement I could see after this was that in a few days she began to seem hungry (she had eaten nothing all this time but a little bran), and she has eaten fairly well since; but she does not gain either in flesh or milk. She is a mere skeleton and gives less than two quarts of milk. Before her sickness she was in good order and gave about ten quarts. Besides all this there appears, at intervals, a sort of swelling under the jaw, extending back to the throat. The swelling is soft, and while present the cow does not seem to feel so well. She does not care to eat grain with condition powders in it. Will some experienced reader tell what ails her and what to do?—C. A. T., New York.

**Ailing Calf.**

Editor Farmstead:—I have a calf about one month old, and up till a few days ago it was hearty and thrived well. All at once it seemed to get entirely blind. It would not go to its mother to suck. The calf seems to be hungry, but when brought to the mother it will not or cannot suck. I am feeding it from bottle by drenching with milk. Will some one tell what to do for it?—E. H., Maryland.

### SUGAR BEETS.

**Valuable Bulletin of the Ohio Experiment Station.**

The Ohio agricultural experiment station at Wooster has just issued a bulletin (No. 126) that should be in the hands of every farmer in the state who contemplates going into the raising of beets for this new and important industry. With the season of 1900 Ohio was enrolled among the states possessing a beet sugar factory, the one at Fremont. It received, during the year, 21,500 tons of beets, obtained from about 2,200 acres, a tonnage of about 9.8 tons per acre, as the first year's results. As 1900 was a particularly bad year in the general industry, there is no reason to be discouraged.

But the bulletin is of value for the practical sermon preached to the farming community on this new industry, because the farming end is the weak end so far, the mechanical equipment being up to date. The agriculture of beet growing has not advanced in proportion. It this is true of states where the industry has been established for a long time, it must be true, in a greater degree, of Ohio.

The beet, it seems, has very decided habits of its own, and they can't be learned in a day or a year. The essentials of the industry, the bulletin says, must be some time mastered and possible improvements of methods must be applied before the grower will be able to command the situation in a manner at all desirable or acceptable to the progress of the industry. New experiences in the adaptations of his soil, the matters of proper plowing, the better dates for planting and the most profitable rotation to follow, all crowd to the front and demand solution; nor can the final solution be secured in a limited number of years.

"Sugar beet growing, like corn growing, wheat culture and stock raising, is a matter to be taken with the grasp that contemplates a future of considerable duration and would utilize every feature for knowledge and for profit. The long, strong effort, not the spasmodic effort, will be of most help.

It may be as well for the farmer to understand that the beet sugar business is no soft, summer picnic. He will have to think and hustle at the same time if he wants success.

### GARGET IN COWS.

**Symptoms of a Common Disease, and the Treatment.**

Garget is only another name for inflammation of the udder, and the various complications which too often ensue, and the only way to avoid the trouble, inconvenience and loss which so often arise from this very prevalent disease is to give special attention to the care and management of dairy stock, especially immediately before and after calving. The prevention and treatment of the disease depend very much on the vigilance and promptness to act on the part of the owner. A little study of the common causes of the disease will at once suggest to the intelligent farmer how to prevent the disease, at the same time how to cut it short in the primary stage, and with this end in view right here we shall call attention to the common causes of garget in cows. "Mammitis," inflammation of the mammary glands, commonly known as garget, is due to a variety of causes, the most prominent of which may be summed up as follows: Injury to the udder, from external violence; lying on cold, damp ground, or on sharp stones; sores on the teats; neglect of milking; standing in a current of cold air; exposure to cold showers, or inclement weather; rich, milk-making food too suddenly supplied; indigestion; in fact, any derangement of the general health is liable to produce the disease in a cow that has just calved, more particularly in large milkers, or in plethoric subjects. The symptoms and mode of onset vary in different cases. When following exposure there is usually a violent shivering fit, with coldness of the extremities and more or less erection of the hairs; this is succeeded by a reaction, in which there is unnatural heat (fever); the udder swells up and becomes firm and solid in one, two, three or all four quarters. The muzzle is hot and dry; an increase of temperature, more or less increase of pulse; disturbance of breathing, impaired appetite, suspension of the yield of milk, which, in some cases, is total. The course of the disease is sometimes so rapid and at others so slow that no definite rule can be laid down. In two or three days or from that to the end of a week the bag may soften, lose its heat and tenderness, and subside into the healthy condition, even resuming the secretion of milk. The longer the inflammatory hardness continues the greater the probability that its complete restoration will not be affected. When a portion of the gland fails to be restored this way and has its secretion arrested, it usually shrinks to a smaller size. More commonly a greater amount of the inflammatory product remains in the gland and develops into a solid fibrous mass, causing permanent hardening (induration), commonly known as caked bag. In other cases, in place of the product of inflammation developing into a fibrous mass, it softens and breaks down into the white, creamy pus. This is an abscess, and may make its way to the surface and escape externally, or it may burst into a milk duct and be discharged through a teat. Treatment will vary with the type and the stage of the disease. If the case is seen in the shivering fit every effort should be made to cut that short by administering stimulants, hand rubbing, warm clothing, etc. In mild cases, unaccompanied with fever rub well with camphorated oil. Milk often gently; if this causes much pain, draw off the milk with a teat syphon. In cases in which the fever has set in and the inflammation has attacked the udder, a saline laxative should be promptly administered (Epsom salts, one pound; ginger, one ounce; water one pint; warm fomentations may be applied to the udder an hour at a time two or three times a day, and after each bathing some of the following liniament should be well rubbed into the bag. Camphorated oil, 8 ounces; fluid extract belladonna, one ounce; mix.

### WATER GLASS.

**The Best Egg Preservative So Far Known.**

The summer is the time to put away eggs for winter sales. Richard Graham, of the Ontario agricultural college

# Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

**Henryk Sienkiewicz.**

"Will you please give a brief sketch of the life of Henryk Sienkiewicz, author of Quo Vadis?"—H. L., Yale, Ill.

Henryk Sienkiewicz, called the greatest creative genius in the modern field of fiction, was born in Poland, in 1846. The facts obtainable about his life are meagre. He studied at Warsaw, and from the first gave himself wholly to literature. He first came before the public as a writer of fiction in 1872. In 1876 he came to America, and lived in Southern California with a colony of geniuses of which Madame Modjeska was the centre and inspiration. Most important novels: With Fire and Sword, The Deluge, Pan Michael, Without Dogma, Children of the Soil, Quo Vadis, and Knights of the Sword. The last was published a year ago. He has been and is a great traveller.

**Origin of the Negro.**

G. W. B., Bowden, Ga.: Your theory of the origin of the negro from Cain, the son of Adam, shows that you do not read the Scriptures carefully. It does not say that God turned Cain black. It says that the Lord promised that "whosoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him sevenfold." Then it adds that the Lord "set a mark upon Cain, lest any finding him should kill him." We are not told what the mark was; but it was not a mark of punishment, but a mark to insure his safety.

Then, if you would read your Bible with care, you would not that Noah and his family were descendants of Seth, a younger son of Adam, and as all but Noah and his family were destroyed in the Flood, all Cain's descendants must have been drowned. And that shows your theory to be silly and absurd.

Take a little advice: Don't worry about the origin of the negro, for you can never find it out—no more than you can find the origin of the Chinaman or the Malay.

J. R., Keswick, Va.: We stated in a former answer that there is no statement made in the Bible as to the origin of the negro race. That statement is true. Your assumption that Revelation xvii., 9, refers to the origin of the negro race is utterly wrong, as you will see if you will take a few minutes to read understandingly.

Revelation i. 1, St. John says he was shown "things which must shortly come to pass." Not things which were past, you will note. Now, St. John saw these things while on the island of Patmos (see Revelation i. 9), whither he had been banished in the persecution under the Emperor Domitian. Under the Emperor Nerva he was freed and returned to Ephesus. Domitian was assassinated in September, A. D. 96. So Revelation must have been written some little time before that date.

Now, the texts you quote evidently were part of "the things which must shortly come to pass." But the negro race had been known for a couple of thousand years, and perhaps much longer. On the walls of tombs and temples in Egypt are pictured negroes, and these tombs and temples are 3,500 to 4,000 years old. Do not ignorantly quote scripture.

**Quicksilver.**

"Please tell me where the metal mercury, or quicksilver is obtained in the United States and elsewhere, what is the ore, and describe its looks."—W. C., Springfield, Ill.

Newly discovered mines in southwest Texas are beginning to yield large quantities of quicksilver, which in this country hitherto has been obtained wholly from California. Last year two thousand flasks of the metal were got from this source of supply, and the output for 1900 will be considerably greater. Seventy-five pounds go to a flask.

The ore from which quicksilver is obtained is a brilliant red rock known as cinnabar. When in high purity it is actually vermillion in color. Cinnabar is the original source of the pigment known commercially as vermillion. It is a compound of sulphur and quicksilver, and the art is to separate the latter from the sulphur the rock is roasted. Passing off in the form of gas, the mercury is afterward condensed, and flows out in a fine stream like a continuous pencil of molten silver.

The discovery of the famous California mines came about in an odd sort of way, through observation of the vermillion paint with which certain Indians in that part of the country decorated their bodies. It was ascertained where they got the pigment, and thus were revealed the rich deposits which subsequently became of such comercial importance. Like gold and silver, mercury is occasionally found in a native or pure state. Sometimes the miner's pick penetrates a cavity that contains a cupful or more of the elusive and beautiful fluid.

The miners suffer much from the poisonous effects of the quicksilver fumes. Extreme cleanliness is the best safeguard for workers in this dangerous occupation. Use is also made of a sort of lemonade, which serves to a certain extent as an antidote, a strong acid taking the place of lemon-juice in the composition of the drink.

Vermillion is no longer produced commercially from cinnabar in the old-fashioned way. Nearly all of it it now made by heating a mixture of mercury, sulphur, potash and water until the bright color is obtained. A curious fact is that there are two distinct oxides of mercury, exactly alike in chemical composition, indistinguishable by analysis, and represented by the same chemical symbol. They differ in color, however, one being red and the other yellow, and, while both are used in medicine, they are employed for very different purposes—the red oxide internally as a rule, and the yellow mostly for external applications.

**Franklin on Finance.**

N. B. S., Mannington, West Va.: The only reference we can find to Benjamin Franklin as at one time a supporter of fiat money is that in Horace White's splendid work on Money and Banking, chapter 3, on Continental Money. Mr. White says:

"Bad as the colonial fiat money was, that of the revolutionary period was worse. Our ancestors went to war without being prepared. They had no money and no system of taxation.

"Nevertheless they understood the nature of fiat money. The experience of the past had not been forgotten. Even Franklin, who had been a pronounced 'greenbacker' in earlier times, now recoiled. When the first paper money was proposed in the Continental Congress (June, 1775,) he urged that the bills should bear interest, in order to prevent depreciation. When the second issue was proposed he urged that Congress should borrow on interest the bills already authorized. Both of these plans were rejected. The third issue bore interest, and now Franklin urged that the interest should be paid in 'hard dollars.' This was voted to be impracticable."

So it is plain that whatever fallacies Franklin had entertained in earlier years on the subject, he had grown wiser when he was a member of the Continental Congress.

**Mother Shipton's Prophecy.**

"Was there not at one time, over a century ago, in England a woman called 'Mother Carey,' who made a prophecy in verse concerning the invention of the telegraph, flying machine, etc., all of which have come to pass, excepting the flying machine? What is the verse?"—F. B. S., Ames, New York.

Your question shows how easily things get mixed in the human mind. Mother Carey is a mythical person, known only to sailors. The stormy petrels are called "Mother Carey's chickens," when it snows the sailors say "Mother Carey is plucking her geese." The origin of these phrases is utterly unknown.

Mother Slipton is the subject of a popular tale of ancient but uncertain date, entitled "The Strange and Wonderful History and Prophecies of Mother Shipton." Whether there ever was such a person as Mother Shipton is unknown.

Charles Hindley, an English bookseller, wrote much for the press, and was the author of several books. He brought out the above volume of Mother Shipton, which was assumed to have been first published about 1548. It has been conjectured that he was the author, and that he invented "Mother Shipton." The mythical story he told of her was that she was born at Knaresborough, Yorkshire, in 1488, and died about 1559. It was said that Henry VIII, Elizabeth and James 1 consulted her as a witch. The prophecy as originally printed was this:

"The time shall come when seas of blood
Shall mingle with a greater flood;
Great noise shall there be heard, great shouts and cries,
And seas shall thunder louder than the skies.
Then shall three lions fight with three, and bring
Joy to a people, honor to a king.
That fiery year, as soon as o'er,
Peace shall then be as before;
Plenty shall everywhere be found,
And man with swords shall plow the ground."

Some fifty years ago, about the time the first Atlantic cable was being constructed, and the Great Eastern was planned, some conscienceless fellow in England furbished up the forgotten story of Mother Shipton, and wrote several couplets which he added to the above, which were intended to make it appear that Mother Shipton predicted the railroad, telegraph, etc., and it ended with the following couplet:

"The world unto an end shall come
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one."

Every now and then some one sets his rhymes going in the papers again—certain that there are fools in the world who will believe them. We sincerely wish that the whole Mother Shipton story could be forgotten. It was a lie to start with and remains one always.

**Kiowa-Comanche Reservation.**

C. R. B., Conover, N. C.: On the first page of this issue will be found an article headed "Kiowa and Comanche Reservation Opening," which contains all the new matter we know of. But in reading it do not forget to note that the plan of disposing of the lands has not been definitely determined as yet. When it is we will print the facts, not in the Bureau, but in the news columns.

**Soldiers' Homesteads.**

"I would like to know the full law in regard to soldiers' homesteads. Are they compelled to go personally and file on a claim? Can they transfer or sell their right without going on said claim?"—L. M., Salisbury, Pa.

The homestead law provides that any man over 21, or any head of a family, may file on 160 acres of government land. The person filing must reside on the land and cultivate it for five years, at the end of which time he gets a patent for it.

The only advantage a soldier has is that he can deduct from the five years the time he served in the army, up to three years. That is, if he served one year, he has to live on the land only four years; if he served three years or more, he has to live on the land only two years.

A soldier who files on a claim has nothing to sell. He can not dispose of his right to get title after living in it less than five years.

**International Date Line.**

"Please give full explanation and location of the international date line."—L. G., Mt. Zion, W. Va.

When it is noon at any meridian on the globe, it is midnight at the meridian exactly opposite. Hence arises the necessity for an agreement among all the great commercial nations of the globe upon a line which shall be considered the starting point. This is called the international date line. It follows the meridian of 180 degrees in the main, with some variations to suit the wishes of the inhabitants of certain islands. It begins at the South Pole, follows the 180th meridian north to a point opposite the southern cape of New Zealand, then turns northeast and follows a line parallel to the 180th meridian, leaving the Samoan islands on the east; then goes back to the 180th meridian, which it follows to the North Pole, with three minor variations, one of which is that the line passes through Behring strait. If east of the line the day is Sunday, west of the line it is Monday; and ships, in crossing the line, change the count of the day.

**The Philippines.**

"Please give a brief description of the Philippine Islands as to area, population, principal products, etc."—A. L. B., Ashland, Ky.

The Philippine group extends from 5 degrees north latitude to 20 degrees and from 117 degrees east longitude to 126 degrees. North and south they are 1,060 miles and east and west about 700 miles. The largest island, Luzon, has 41,000 square miles; Mindanao, the next in size, 37,456 square miles. The total land area of the group is 114,000 square miles—about three times that of the state of Ohio. The population is estimated at from eight to ten millions, but no census has ever been taken. The agricultural products are hemp, rice, sugar, coffee, tobacco, millet, sago, etc. The chief exports are hemp, rice, tobacco.

**Widows of 1812.**

"Please inform me how many surviving widows are there of the war of 1812? My grandmother is a pensioner of that war, and resides in this place."—M. A. B., Cooksburg, Pa.

There are but two widows of the war of 1812 on the pension rolls. See article headed "Pension Report," 8th page, Weekly Blade of June 6.

**Variation of the Needle.**

"What is the cause of the variation of the magnetic needle?"—T. D., Morgansville, W. Va.

The earth acts like a great magnet; but its magnetism is irregular at different points. There are two magnetic poles in the northern hemisphere, and neither of them at the north pole of the earth. The magnetic needle in this hemisphere points toward the north magnetic pole. But the magnetic poles are not stationary, but moving slowly from east to west around the true pole of the earth, in a period of between 600 and 700 years. The magnetic needle, of course, slowly changes its direction, because of this movement of the magnetic pole. But why the magnetic poles have this motion, no one knows.

**Rhode Island's Capital.**

"How many capitals has Rhode Island? If one, when changed, and how?"—L. J. M., Kirby, O.

Rhode Island has but one capital—Providence. New Haven was abandoned as a capital some three years ago.

**Ferdinand Ward.**

"What became of Ward, of the firm of Grant & Ward, and was it ever found out what became of the money that Ward & Fish swindled the public out of at that time?"—E. C. T., Moundsville, W. Va.

Ferdinand Ward served his term in the New York penitentiary at Sing Sing. When he came out, a few years ago, he returned to New York, and it was stated he had secured employment in a broker's office. Since then we have heard nothing concerning him. The money was not secreted, but was lost in stock speculations.

**Lynching.**

W. M., Centreville, Miss.: The lynching of men, white or black, accused of crime, has always happened in the United States, especially along the frontiers. Congress has no power over lynch law in the States. That is a matter which belongs to the state legislature. We can not see that lynching would give any pretext for a foreign government to interfere.

**She Has No Claim.**

"I wish to ask if a soldier's sister of the war of 1861 could draw a pension after the death of his mother, who drew a pension as long as she lived. The sister is old and dependent."—N. F., Brownfield, Ill.

Certainly not. Pensions can be drawn by a soldier himself, in case of his death, by his widow and his children under 16, and by a dependent parent. A sister has no claim in law.

**Marrying of Cousins.**

"Please inform me whether it is contrary to the teachings of the Bible for first or second cousins to marry? Also tell me whether their offspring is more apt to be deformed than those of no relation? If so, why?"—C. T., Hill Station, Va.

The prohibitions as to marriage with relatives are set forth in Leviticus xviii, 6 to 18 inclusive. All states forbid by law the marriage of cousins, for the reason that such marriages do not produce as strong offspring, as a rule, as where the blood is not the same. Any stock raiser knows that cattle, horses, hogs and other animals deteriorate by in-breeding. We have no advice to give on this or any other topic. The Bureau is for facts, not for advice.

**Constantinople.**

"Why did Constantine the Great move the capital of the empire of Rome to Constantinople in Turkey?"—F. D. C., Cabmet, Tenn.

The capital of the Roman empire was removed to Constantinople by the Emperor Constantine as a matter of policy. Prior to the reign of Constantine, for a long period, the Roman empire had been divided into two parts—the empire of the East and that of the West. By war and intrigue Constantine consolidated the two into one, and that he might be within reach of either he decided to establish the seat of government near the center, and selected for this purpose the site of the ancient city Byzantium, which he enlarged and rebuilt. The city was to have been called New Rome, but the name Constantinople (the city of Constantine) prevailed.

**Supreme Court Terms.**

"How often does the United States Supreme court convene? When is its usual time of meeting, and how long does it remain in session?"—R. S. G., Lenoxcastle, N. C.

The United States Supreme court holds one term annually, commencing on the second Monday in October, and closing generally early in May.

**The Prophet Jonah.**

J. W., Merry Oaks, N. C.: Jonah the prophet was the son of Amittai, and born in Gath-hepher, a town of lower Galilee, in the land of Zebulon. He lived after the reign of Jehu, and more probably not till the latter part of the reign of Jeroboam II. An old Jewish tradition says that he was buried at his birthplace, Gath-hepher; but a tomb is shown by Mohammedans, opposite the city of Mosul, which they call Nebi Yunus, which is Arabic for the tomb of Jonah.

**Appointing Tellers.**

"Which has the right in a political convention to appoint the tellers, the convention or its chairman?"—W. E. R., Ryan, W. Va.

Unless there is some rule among those adopted by the convention which governs the matter, it is the chairman's duty to appoint the tellers.

**Center of Population.**

"A claims that the population in the United States is the same in any direction from the center of population; B claims that the distance from the center is taken into consideration. He claims that, though the center in the last decade has gone a little south, yet the east has gained in population over the west. He claims that one person in California will draw the center west just as far as 18 in Cincinnati will draw it east. Please explain, and tell which is right."—H. E. B., Bolivar, O.

The center of population, as computed by the census bureau, is the center of gravity of the population. In making these calculations each individual is assumed to be of equal weight. The calculation is made by taking a tentative point of latitude and longitude and figuring to or from it. The country is divided up into squares as marked by the lines of latitude and longitude, and the population of these squares ascertained. Then their distance from the assumed center multiplied by the number of people contained constitutes their unit value in the grand calculation, and in effect is this. One of these squares of population, containing for example 10 people and located 100 miles from the center, would just offset a district containing 10 people located 10 miles from and on the opposite side of the center. Therefore, B has the right idea.

**Miscellaneous.**

I. L. W., Bellevue, Mich.: Sorry to say we do not know.

L. S. R., Mitchell, Neb.: We know nothing about the person.

W. H., Level Road, Ala.: We do not understand what money you mean. Please explain.

M. S., Lakecreek, Ill.: We can not undertake to furnish points on questions for debate.

J. S. N., Manila, Tenn.: We do not know. Write a letter of inquiry to "Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C."

A. C. G., Upper Lisle, N. Y.: It was an Associated Press news item, and we know nothing more than was there given.

G. A. H., Canaseraga, N. Y.: We do not know. Get a bookseller to inquire for you among the book dealers of New York.

Subscriber, Afton, Ind. Ter.: We never heard of the society before, but do not believe in any secret society for boys—or girls either.

M. W. P., Almond, Ala.: Nobody knows anything whatever of Adam and Eve other than what is given in Genesis, and that you can read for yourself.

T. E. T., Crescent City, Cala.: We are sorry, but we know nothing of the matter except what was in The Associated Press news item to which you refer.

C. M. V., Rosalie, Tenn.: Troop D, Fifth U. S. cavalry, is in the Philippines—address, Manila. There are no United States troops left in China except the legation guard of 300 infantry.

R. D. B., Wise, Va.: We discontinued the Talmage sermons some years ago because so many patrons objected to his theological doctrines, and to erratic statements made in the sermons.

Reader, Hopeland, Ga.: Copyright of a piece of music does not prevent people playing it; but it does prevent any one from printing the music and selling it; and if he does damages can be collected in a suit at law in the United States court.

## NEWLY FOUND FISH HAS LONG TEETH

One of the strangest fishes in the world has been discovered nerr the Gilbert Islands, according to the New York Herald. Dr. Augustin Kraemer, a well known scientist, obtained a few fine specimens of it during a recent fishing excursion which he took near Butaritari.

"I wanted to get some specimens of another curious fish, known as ika mi

peka," he says, "but as I was unable I went during the full moon in a small sailboat to Makin, a coral island, which lies east of Butaritari, and there I found a German trader and two Chinese, who in return for some medical assistance which I was able to give them, were quite willing to help me in my search for strange fish. When I told them that I was looking for ika na peka, they replied that they would first have to get some bait, and to my surprise the bait which they got was this extraordinary toothed fish.

"I examined it, and found that it belonged to the family of the Trichiurides, and that it was as thick as my arm, 75 centimetres in length and very scaly. The most remarkable feature about it, however, was the fact that it had three pairs of long canine teeth in its upper jaw and one smaller pair in its lower jaw. I noticed, too, that it had no fins on its belly."

Either flying fish or crabs are used as bait for the purpose of catching them, and, when they are caught, they in turn serve as bait for catching other fish. The hooks used on such occasions are of a primitive kind, and can be found nowhere except in the Gilbert Islands.

This toothed fish is only found at a great depth, and it generally makes its homes near precipitous rocks, which it is dangerous for fishermen to approach.

**The Judgment of the Court.**

A young Arizona lawyer who recently visited Detroit gave the following as an example of the style of justice that prevails in some remote sections of the frontier, says the Detroit Free Press:

A certain justice of the peace, whose knowledge of the law was never gained from books or actual practice before the bar, was hearing an assault and battery case. The lawyer for the defense was shouting his arguments when the court said:

"That will do. Set down."

He then adjusted his spectacles and sagely observed:

"Prisoner, sthand up! Accordin' tath' law an' th' evydince—an' there is no evydence—OI foind yez guilty, sor, an' foine ye $50. If yez are guilty, faith, it's a very loight sintince, an' if yez are not guilty it'll be a mighty good lesson for ye."

Learning the value of five-grain antikamnia tablets in nervous disorders, I tried them where there was pain and nausea. For the uneasiness which was almost continually present, they proved a sterling remedy. In cases of painful dyspepsia, I always include this remedy in my treatment.—H. G. Reemsnyder, M. D., in Notes on New Pharmacal Products.

# The Remittance Man.

He was as striking in appearance as Bret Harte's famous gentleman gambler. He was tall and athletic, with closely-cut, brown hair framing a face whose features were as perfect in outline as though they had been cunningly chiseled from marble. He was one of the many mysterious people that add to the population of the great western metropolis on the Pacific shore. Beyond the fact that he was a remittance man, nothing was known of his past or present. His impenetrable, dignified reserve discouraged, firmly but courteously, all friendly advances, while vulgar curiosity was met with an icy hauteur that warned the offender never to repeat his impertinent questions. And yet, though faultless in dress and manner, a gentleman who commanded respect, he was only Jack Powell, a remittance man.

The circle of men who bore this name were, for the most part, from wealthy and noble English families. Sometimes they were younger sons, who were sent abroad to seek their fortunes, and, pending the smiles of the fickle dame, they were supplied with a monthly allowance. Sometimes they were men who had committed a sin or folly, and were exiled from home in disgrace. From Australia, the English El Dorado, many of them drifted to San Francisco, and there remained, fascinated by the emotional, half-mad, wholly cosmopolitan city by the sea, where laughter and tears go hand in hand.

Why Jack Powell was numbered with this class; why he was content to live from day to day, seemingly without object or purpose, was a secret he kept locked in his breast, and a secret that was never revealed. His monthly remittance came with unfailing regularity. The sum was not large, but he made it sufficient for his necessities, and as he was without hope or ambition for the future, he did not attempt to increase his limited income.

His was a life of stagnation. His was a life of solitude in the midst of the masses. There was no one to welcome his coming, there was no one to regret his going. He was alone, always alone.

Had not sickness laid its blight upon him, his fortunes might have been differently molded. But with one throw of the dice of destiny, his fate was sealed, and by it he abided. His home was in a single room in a lodging house, which, in its days of "polite history" had been a mansion. In its degeneracy it had become one of those places where patrons lingered or departed, as their fancy or ability to pay their bills dictated.

Among the habitants of the house was an atom of femininity whose unspoken and awed adoration of Jack Powell had kept her, contrary to her migrating habits, a fixture under the roof that covered the unconscious object of her affections. Pansy was the title her cronies had bestowed upon her because of her dark-fringed, violet-colored eyes, which she made more noticeable by heavy pencil shadowings. The girl was a bit of drift, tossing aimlessly with the ebb and flow of the city's tide, but from the moment that Jack had crossed her pathway, the flower of love sprang into bloom in her hard little heart, and, womanlike, she worshipped unasked before his shrine.

The Englishman never gave her a thought. If he encountered her on the street or in the hallway, he greeted her with a courtly bow, but she was entirely out of his horizon, and he knew not how frequently she was hovering about him like a guardian spirit.

When he was stricken with illness, Pansy was the first to make the discovery. For days she nursed him, jealously repelling the assistance of others until his wild delirium and increasing fever frightened her into sending for a physician. Even then she kept firm hold of her sceptre, and by her unceasing care and devotion, snatched him back from the death the man held out his arms to welcome. He did not seem to notice her presence. He accepted her ministrations without a grateful word, though occasionally he looked kindly upon her, and this was enough for Pansy.

One day he spoke. "What is your name?" he asked abruptly.

"Pansy," she answered.

"What else?" he questioned.

"Nothing," she said, "just Pansy."

He watched her curiously while she busied herself with his medicines, observing the cheap gayety of her gown, protected with a white apron tied around her too slender waist.

"Why have you done all this for me?" he demanded.

"Because there was no one else," she explained, evasively.

"Where did you get the money?"

Pansy hesitated, and then answered, very timidly: "I borrowed it."

The man winced and set his teeth.

"How much?" was his stern inquiry.

"Oh, don't ask me; I don't know," the girl cried desperately.

The invalid closed his eyes, as if seeking slumber, and Pansy crept softly to the window, where she crooned a quaint old song, that had always quieted her charge in his delirium.

The clock ticked the moments away.

Suddenly Jack spoke again. "Pansy, come here," he requested.

In an instant she was by his side, smoothing his pillow.

"Pansy, have you a mother?"

"No," she replied.

"Is there no one to whom you belong?"

"No one," she said.

"Will you be my wife?" Jack asked, after a brief silence.

Pansy's face grew white, and her eyes filled with tears.

"I'm not the kind men marry," she confessed huskily.

"If you think I can make you happy, that is all there is to be considered," was Jack's grave assurance.

It was a strange, cold wooing. Pity was the man's inspiration; the woman was glorified with an unselfish love that washed her stained soul as clean as a little child's. A strange wooing and a strange wedding. They were derelicts in the world's wilderness—two storm-tossed wanderers that chance had thrown together.

After his marriage, the remittance man obtained employment in order to meet his increased expenses. Existence wore a different garment, and yet Jack was little changed. He was tender and kind in their home. Outside, he was the same imperturbable, unapproachable gentleman. Pansy never realized that there was anything lacking in their union. He was her god, her king, her idol. From afar she had hopelessly worshipped, and with possession she was supremely content. A month after their wedding, when Jack's allowance arrived, something unusual happened, for with it came a message. He hastened to the place that gave them shelter with the unsealed envelope clasped in his hand, and entered the apartment dignified with the name of parlor, to find it unoccupied. With a sigh of relief, he walked to the fireplace and stood there while he hurriedly read the letter. It bade him return to the home of his childhood. It held out a promise of welcome; of joy brought by his coming; of forgiveness; of honor; of all that makes life worth the living. He read it again and again. The panorama of memory pictured his proud, handsome mother, pictured his princely gray-haired father, with his stately head bowed in shame for his son's wrong-doing. Behind them, set in the beautiful green of Britain's isle, was the ancestral dwelling, its ancient stones embroidered with vines that flung their banners from the lofty chimneys. Inside, the vision painted the dusky, oak-panelled rooms, hung with age-mellowed portraits and tinted with time's softening brush. The music of cultured voices came to his listening ears; the soft rustle of rich draperies worn by queenly women; the sound of low, sweet laughter.

He raised his head to realize his surroundings.

Gilded and tawdry decorations met his anguished gaze. He had let Pansy have her way, and Pansy's artistic taste was still in the rough. She was singing, and her voice floated out from the inner room, chanting the quaint old tune that once had brought him back to reason.

The song snapped off in the middle.

"Jack, what are you doing?" called Pansy.

Hers was an uncultivated, shrill little organ of speech, but happiness had attuned its notes to melody.

"I want to talk to you, Jack. What are you doing?" she repeated.

"Nothing, Pansy," he answered gently. "I've only been burning a letter."

ELIZABETH AYRES.

## AN OCEAN VOYAGE.

FIRST DAY.

"Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean, roll!"
Toss thy huge waves earth wide and mountain high!
What care I though thou spread from pole to pole?
I stand upon this deck secure and dry.
I love the motion of the mighty deep;
I love the sound, the splashing, and the roar;
Like music soft it lulls my soul to sleep,
And I could wish to hear it ever more.

SECOND DAY.

Why will this hateful boat keep up its rocking?
Why won't it wait till I can get on deck?
Why won't it—Halifax! here comes my stocking!
To wind itself about my very neck!
My hat has fallen in the water pitcher;
My shoes have coasted out the cabin door;
I fear that stewardess will be the richer
Because my purse lies open on the floor.

THIRD DAY.

Roll on, thou fierce and vruel ocean, roll!
Dash thy huge waves against this struggling bark!
I care not to the bottom of my soul
How soon we founder in the water dark!
Better a quiet grave beneath the sea,
Better a mermaid in old Neptune's halls,
Than die of slowly lingering agony
Or have my brains dashed out against the walls!

FOURTH DAY.

They wouldn't even let me die in quiet;
They said that I'd be better off on deck.
Too weak was I to argue such a flat,
Though on the stairs I nearly broke my neck.
I really think the boat has stopped its pitching,
It's merely wabbled for an hour or so.
I wonder if that smell comes from the kitchen,
I wonder how some toast and broth would go?

—Hebe Gray.

**It Answered the Purpose.**

"I can't see," said the visitor, "why you have your genealogical chart hung so high. Such things are extremely interesting, but no one can examine it where it is now."

Here Mr. Porcine took him gently by the arm and led him into the library, where they could be alone.

"Mrs. Porcine," he explained, "was bound to have one of them things, and as we didn't have one right handy I just framed my prize greyhound's pedigree and hung it high."—Chicago Post.

**In a German Garden.**

Elizabeth was busy writing the tenth volume of her series on a German garden. She lacked 4,000 words of finishing the chapter, and the printer said he must have it at once.

"Hold on," said she, or German words to that effect, "I have an idea." She reached up to her bookshelf, and seized a catalogue of flowers issued by a German seed company. She tore out 20 pages hurriedly.

She wrote: "The little fragrant plot southeast-by-east-a-point in the garden was radiant with these flowers."

**The Proper Combination.**

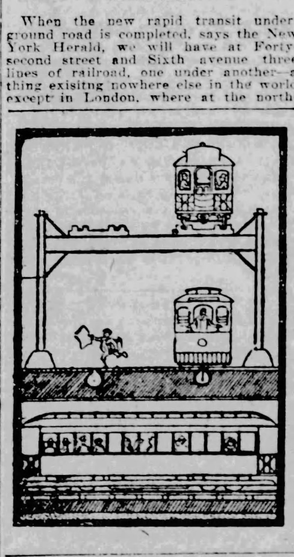
"You may not believe it, but I saw a mirage of a sea serpent one day, while looking out over the water," said the man in the mackintosh.

"I can believe it readily enough," commented the man with the white spot in his mustache. "You can see almost anything in the air when the condition of the atmosphere is just right."

"And when there is just enough whisky mixed with it," added the man who had his feet on the table.—Chicago Tribune.

## TO BE BUSIEST CORNER IN NEW YORK

When the new rapid transit underground road is completed, says the New York Herald, we will have at Forty-second street and Sixth avenue three lines of railroad, one under another—a thing exisitng nowhere else in the world except in London, where at the north-



ern end of Blackfriars bridge the same condition prevails.

Here we will have the new underground road running beneath the Sixth avenue surface line, and over that will be the Sixth avenue elevated road, with its numerous trains.

Perhaps no spot in the world will be the scene of greater activity in travel, and between the three lines an immense number of people will pass this corner every day.

**Proved He'd Seen One.**

He was rather the worse for speak easy liquor when he faced the magistrate in the Central police court yesterday morning, and it didn't require a rich brogue to indicate his ancestry, says the Philadelphia Record. The remnants of a fighting Sunday jag had left him very loquacious.

"What is your name?" asked the magistrate.

"Michael O'Halloran," was the reply.

"What is your occupation?"

"Phwat's that?"

"What is your occupation? What work do you do?"

"Oi'm a sailor."

The magistrate looked incredulous.

"I don't believe you ever saw a ship," he said.

"Didn't Oi, thin," said the prisoner. "An' phwat do yiz t'ink Oi cum over in, a hack?"

After that it went hard with Michael.

**At the Dime Museum.**

"So you are the ossified man, are you?"

"Yes, sir."

"What is your name?"

"Pompyart, sir."

"How strange. You do not look or talk like a Frenchman."—Detroit Free Press.

**The Saucer's the Thing.**

"Mustache cups!" said the clerk in the chinaware department. "Yes, sir. Here's a pretty design. Cup and saucer, one forty-nine."

"But," said Mr. Porquepacque, "that ain't the saucer that goes with it."

"O! yes."

"Not much it ain't. There ain't no mustache guard on it."—Philadelphia Press.

# PEKIN UNVEILED.

## Shorn of Its Mystery, Its Filth and Squalor Is Laid Bare.

Many and great are the outward and visible changes which at once strike the eye of any one who knew Pekin in the old days, writes a correspondent of the London Times, but there is another and more subtle change less easy to describe. Shorn of all the mystery which threw a weird glamour over its hidden life, the squalor of Pekin seems to stand out now absolutely naked and unashamed. Formerly, for instance, there was at least a suggestion of exotic grandeur in the stately outline of halls and temples and the occasional shimmer of yellow tiles through the trees, which were the only glimpse of the Forbidden City allowed to the "outer barbarian" from the Tartar walls. Omne ignotum pro magnifico. Now its inmost sanctuaries have been laid bare. The treasures of bygone centuries which may have helped to disguise the ravages of senile decay have become the spoils of the conquerors and nothing is left to hide the decrepitude of a slovenly old age. The barbaric gaudiness of the very throne room itself is overlaid with the accumulated filth of years, the red and gold lacqueur of the pillars has peeled off in great scabs, cobwebs and birds' nests defile the painted ceilings. The same atmosphere of dirt, discomfort and neglect pervades the private apartments of the emperor and dowager empress, and the dilapidated temples sacred to the dynasty. The foul and tattered robes of the few eunuchs who still hang about the imperial palaces are only less offensive than the oily smile to which they train their evil countenances in the presence of the hated foreigner.

Sturdy weeds have grown up between the marble flags of the spacious courts and pools of fetid water lurk beneath the mable bridges or ornamental streams. Here and there a magnificent array of gilded lions and bronze vases of the Ming dynasty or the painted fretwork of a cloisonne screen behind an outlying shrine serve to heighten by force of contrast the general sense of desolation. In the streets of the capital the same sense of desolation prevails. Some of the chief thoroughfares have resumed in a measure their normal physiognomy, varied only by the incongruous presence of the Bengal lancer or the German uhlan, the French zouave or the Italian marine. But most of the streets are still comparatively deserted even in the busiest hours of the daytime and at night the whole city is hushed in unaccustomed silence. The stillness is no longer broken by itinerant hucksters and story-tellers nor by the bawling runners of high officials proceeding long before daybreak to the imperial audience chamber. Even the music of the pigeons as they circled in the early morning among the trees with a sort of Jew's harp strung about their necks has ceased. No one knew exactly what the population of Pekin was before the troubles and still less does any one know what it is to-day. To judge by the appearance of the streets it might well have diminished by one-half, and women are more than ever rarely seen. The vast majority of the upper classes have fled, and the once familiar sight of high officials, with their motley crowd of retainers, borne by swift bearers in their curtained chairs to and from their yamens, or Manchu ladies of rank and fashion doing their rounds of shopping in closed carts with red hangings, has entirely disappeared.

In some quarters almost all the houses are closely shuttered, though many of them are doubtless untenanted, and foreign flags alone relieve the gray monotony of long, silent streets, ankle deep in the accumulated winter's dust. The amount of bunting displayed by the inhabitants seems to vary in inverse proportion to the confidence inspired among the natives by the nationality to whose administrative mercies they have been committed. The Germans govern, as usual, with a somewhat heavy hand, and the streets in the German quarter make as brave a show of black, white and red bunting as any German village on Sedan day, while in the British quarter, where the Chinese appear to be relatively friendly and contented, not a single Union Jack is to be seen. That the people of Pekin are at least temporarily cowed, the cringing attitude which has replaced the sullen scowls or open insolence of former times conclusively shows. But the old spirit still lurks beneath the surface, and of late, especially the belief has been reported to be rife amongst the populace, that the heroes of the Boxer movement are not dead but only asleep, and will wake up again to smite the foreigners as soon as the sap rises in the trees. If ever the present negotiations reach an end and the time arrives for evacuating Pekin, there will be an awkward period of transition during the withdrawal of the troops and the restoration of responsible Chinese authority. In the meantime whatever of the glory and glamour of the east still clung to Pekin has departed probably for ever; the havoc alone remains.

## HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A rural correspondent of the Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Times sent to his paper this intelligible account of a local episode:

"A man killed a dog belonging to another man. The son of the man whose dog was killed proceeded to whip the man who killed the dog of the man he was son of. The man, who was the son of the man whose dog was killed, was arrested on complaint of the man who was assaulted by the son of the man whose dog the man who was assaulted had killed."

A school inspector, having a few minutes to spare after examining the school, put a few question to the lower form boys on the common objects in the school room.

"What is the use of that map?" he asked, pointing to one stretched across the corner of the room, and half a dozen shrill voices answered, in measured articulation:

"It's to hide the teacher's bicycle, sir!"—Wasp.

"Why, Mr. Wobley, I'm shocked—what's the trouble?"

"Well, if you don't know you must be drunker than I am."—Life.

Mrs. Dorcas—That missionary who went out among the savages was a noble man. He died to save their souls.

Dorcas—Nonsense, my dear! There was a famine and he died to save their lives.—Judge.

"After all that has come and gone, you reject me? I have been living in a fool's paradise."

"Have you? How delightful it must have been. There is nothing like congenial society, is there?"—Brooklyn Life.

First Office Boy—De typewriter says she t'inks she got pneumonia and typhoid fever comin' on.

Second Office Boy—Oh, it ain't dat. She's just heard dat de boss is engaged ter be married—dat's all.—Judge.

"Oh, my dear daughter, you should not be frightened and run from the goat. Don't you know you are a Christian Scientist?"

"But, mamma," excitedly exclaimed the little girl of six, "the billy-goat doesn't know it."—What to Eat.

Mistress—I do wish, Bridget, you would come down stairs two at a time and try and save my carpet a little.—Moonshine.

"Is Mr. Petersby rich?"

"I don't think so. He dresses too fashionably."—Tit-Bits.

Mrs. Farmer Whistletree—Wa-al, Josh, did yew leave that firkin o' butter at the grocer's?

Josh Whistletree—Yes, mother; and he said he'd give us two months' credit on the strength of it.—Judge.

"You say," pursued the chairman of the investigating committee, "that he resorted to no bribery whatever during the election, so far as you know?"

"Yes, sir," replied the witness, "that's what I did."

"Did he not circulate several boxes of cigars?"

"Yes, sir, but them cigars wasn't bribes. Here's one of them. Try it."—Tit-Bits.

# The Sunday School.

Sunday school lesson for June 30. Second quarterly review. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

For eighteen months, beginning Jan. 1, 1900, the Sunday schools of the world have studied the life of Christ. It is a most interesting field of thought that has been spread before us, extending from the advent at Bethlehem to the ascension, the appearance of Saul and John and the disclosures of final things. During the quarter now closing we have been confined to that period which opened with the resurrection. The lessons have been taken from Matthew, Luke, John, Acts, Hebrews and Revelation. At least five inspired men have been our teachers, and they have enlisted our attention and warmed our hearts.

FIRST LESSON—April 7. The resurrection of Jesus. Luke 24:1-12. Early in the morning of the first day of the week came devoted women to the sepulchre where Jesus had been laid. They had but one purpose, to embalm His body, as an act of affection, there having been no time for this service after the crucifixion. To their great surprise the stone which had been placed at the door of the sepulchre was rolled away and the body was gone. Two angels in the form of men addressed the women, declaring that Jesus had risen, and that he would meet the disciples according to His word in Galilee. The women hastened to report to the disciples.

SECOND LESSON—April 14. Jesus appears to Mary. John 20:11-18. Mary Magdalene, who left the other women at the sepulchre and went to tell Peter and John what had transpired followed those disciples to the garden. Standing and weeping just outside the tomb she was questioned by the angels as to her tears. Turning back she saw Jesus without recognizing Him, who asked the same question as that of the angels and received the same reply. He was then made known to her by speaking her name. She then offered to worship Him, but was restrained and instructed to go and publish the tidings of the resurrection to the brethren, and she gladly obeyed.

THIRD LESSON—April

# TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1901.

**Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.**

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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**Circulation Last Week.. 153,000**


### TO CLUB AGENTS.

We are now prepared to furnish special yearly rates for The Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to end we make our most favorable terms now.

### THE BLADE'S SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By a most vexatious repetition of mail delay—an extraordinary coincidence—the Sunday school lesson failed to arrive in time for insertion in the last two issues. These lessons are prepared by Rev. Dr. J. E. Gilbert, of Washington, and are mailed so as to reach us on the morning of the day on which we go to press. They were mailed in time, on both occasions, but some delay occurred both weeks, so that the lessons reached us a day late. Active correspondence fails to locate the blame, and we shall endeavor to have the copy mailed earlier hereafter, to avoid the chance of difficulty.

### BLOWING UP OF THE MAINE.

The removal of the wreck of the Maine from the harbor of Havana will afford an opportunity to decide finally the question whether the explosion was external or internal, though it can not give any clue to the perpetrators, if it is shown that the disaster was caused by an exterior cause.

A commission is sitting at Washington to take cognizance of the claims provided for in the last paragraph of article 7 of the treaty of peace, by which all claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind, of either government or of its citizens or subjects, against the other government, were relinquished, and the government of the United States undertook "to adjudicate and settle the claims of its citizens against Spain relinquished by this article."

A number of claims are before it from relatives of men who perished in the Maine explosion. These assume that Spain was responsible for the disaster. All claims for indemnity against that government are now, through the above treaty provision, claims against the United States. Therefore they come before the commission; and that body, if it considers them, will necessarily have to take up the question whether the Spanish government was responsible for the destruction of the vessel.

The government takes the position that the commission can not properly reopen that question. Its contention is that, in the joint resolution declaring war against Spain, the destruction of the Maine was one of the causes of war enumerated; and that such causes pass into official oblivion by the treaty of peace, unless expressly kept alive by its terms.

Moreover, Congress took up this very matter, and acted upon it promptly. The men killed or injured in the disaster were all in the service of the United States, and took the risks of naval service. Congress did not leave the matter to the ordinary course of adjudication in the pension office, but made provision for settlement by a special enactment. It is therefore held that there can be no just claim against Spain that would now, under the treaty, be a claim against this government.

The commission, however, refuses to be guided by this view. It announces that it will investigate the question of responsibility, declining to accept the findings of the naval court of inquiry as conclusive. It is hard to see what will be gained by such a course, unless it can settle beyond dispute the cause of the disaster; and it is more than doubtful if this can be done.

### THE RISE IN BEEF.

The settling up of a vast area in the West which was formerly used as cattle ranges, has been operating for a series of years to reduce the number of beef cattle reared for the market. This process has been a slow one, but there is every reason to believe that the growing scarcity of cattle is at the bottom of the rise in the retail prices of beef.

Added to this is a temporary cause depending upon the present backward season. Prices generally stiffen in the early weeks of summer, before the grazing of cattle has become general. This year, the late season held back the grass almost a month. There is a scarcity of grass-fed cattle from the West. This has caused a brisker demand for corn-fed cattle, and the farmers who hold them have naturally asked more for them.

Of course, the ignorant man who knows nothing of the facts in the case, and would not appreciate them if he were told, attributes the rise to the "beef trust" and rails thereat among his fellows. There is no evidence whatever to suppose the rise is due to any action of the packers; and the reasons given above are certainly ample to account for it.

The crusade against the mosquito as a menace to the public health gives indications of extending to the common house-fly. As the former insect carries malaria and yellow fever, the fly carries typhoid and other diseases. Its agency in spreading the epidemic of typhoid at the great military camps in the summer of 1898 is well remembered. Keep the flies out of your house, and kill all you can. You will be protecting your own family and aiding in the protection of the community.

### THE CUBANS ACCEPT.

The Cuban constitutional convention has accepted the Platt amendment exactly as it stands, and has incorporated it in the constitution of the new republic. This action is not only wise and patriotic, being for the best interests of Cuba, but it avoids what might have been a most embarrassing position. Had the Cuban convention persisted in its refusal, the matter would have had to await the action of Congress. That body would certainly have been indisposed to modify the Platt amendment to suit the Cubans; yet that would have been necessary, unless the other horn of the dilemma were taken, and Cuba annexed to the United States.

The President accepts the Cuban constitution, with the Platt resolution embodied therein, but will refer it to Congress for its acceptance and ask for instructions regarding his further course with regard to the island. Meanwhile, the convention at Havana will formulate suffrage laws, and provide for the election of the executive and legislative branches of the government of the new republic. The insular Congress will meet, and one of its first duties will be to make the formal cession of coaling and naval stations, and of the Isle of Pines, in order that Cuba may complete her part of the agreement under the Platt resolution. Then the American troops will be withdrawn, and the Cubans assume full control of the island.

### WILL NOT JOIN.

The United States has notified the other powers concerned in the Chinese settlement that we can not join in the guarantee of the indemnity. This probably ends that matter. It seems likely that the joint guarantee plan was based on the belief that the signature of Uncle Sam would enable the bonds to be sold at a handsome premium in this country, where investment funds are so abundant.

The declination to enter into the agreement was not because of its unavailability, but because the President has no constitutional power to take such action. It is one of the things that belong to Congress. That body will not meet for six months, and even then might not be inclined to take the step. Therefore the shortest way out was to decline, and this the President has done.

### THE BOER WAR.

The story was widely published in Europe that the recent visit of Queen Wilhelmina to Berlin was to invoke the aid of the Emperor Wilhelm to end the Boer war, that his consent had been obtained, and that The Hague court of arbitration had begun work thereon. Whatever of truth there may have been in the statement as to the Dutch queen's mission, the other two assertions are unfounded.

As for the arbitration court, it can not take up any case unless both parties in interest have consented to arbitration. Count von Buelow, chancellor of the German Empire, has made an official announcement that Great Britain has never approached Germany with a request to participate in any action to end the South African war. He emphasizes the distinction between offering the empire's good offices, and intervention, and points out that the former would be possible only if both parties requested it. He adds the reminded that Great Britain joined the Hague conference only on the condition that the Boer states be excluded.

The chancellor adds the important point that "it is quite possible that the Boer side has now formally asked The Hague arbitration court to lend its aid to end the war somehow, and that the court has held a session regarding the matter, but that, of course, is entirely different from any serious steps to end the war." Kruger and Dr. Leyds are at The Hague with Mr. Wolmarans, one of the Boer envoys, and their presence there corroborates the statement of the chancellor. It is impossible, however, for the arbitration court to do anything officially, unless Great Britain consents; and we may be very sure that consent will never be forthcoming.

### SUMMER AND SUN SPOTS.

The Abbe Moreux, of the observatory at Bourges, France, reports that a huge area of spots have appeared on the sun, with every evidence of intense activity. So great is the group that it covers an area nearly four times that of the earth's surface.

This is of interest to us, for the increased solar activity means more heat from our luminary. In other words, the cool and backward season may be expected to change to a warm summer, but with an absence of the stagnant hot waves, such as we had in the summers of 1896 and 1900, when the atmosphere was like an oven charged with steam, and without life-giving breezes. The Abbe gives to the European edition of the New York Herald the following forecast of probabilities:

There is no danger of such a deficiency of temperature that the crops will suffer over any extensive region or of any widespread lack of strong sunshine. Doubtless, there will be the usual number of hot waves, and not improbably record-breaking extremes of heat in some districts, with the usual concomitants of infantile diseases, prostrations and sunstroke in the crowded cities. But there should certainly be expected this season a more active motion of the atmosphere, corresponding to the increased solar activity. We may hope for partial relief from the long spells of calm, stifling heat and the associated intense actual humidity, which in such years of solar calm appear to be most phenomenal and most pronounced.

### HEAT PROSTRATION.

Already there has been one case of heat prostration in Toledo, and there will doubtless be many more before the summer is over. Not only should everyone exercise due care to prevent an attack, but it should be understood that there are two distinct kinds of heat cases. The first is sunstroke. It is more rare than the other, but far more serious. It results from direct exposure to the sun, and causes a total collapse of the physical powers. The face is pallid, there is a cold perspiration, and the pulse is generally slower than normal. Such an attack needs very prompt aid, for it often results fatally.

The second kind is heat prostration, which attacks men working in boiler rooms and other hot localities, whether exposed to the sun or not. In these cases, the body is hot, the temperature running up to above 100 degrees. Ice should be applied at once—an ice water bath should be given, and crushed ice in bags placed around the head.

### THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.

President McKinley has put an end to the silly gabble of some over-zealous friends, by making it known to the American people that he not only will not be a candidate for a third term, in 1904 or after, but that he would not accept the nomination if it were made.

There is no man in public life who has so accurate a knowledge of the feeling and temper of the people than the President. He understands fully that they believe eight years is long enough for any one man to hold the office of chief magistrate. And his intimate friends know well that the burdens of the office have borne hardly on William McKinley, and that he will be glad to lay them down at the end of his present term.

His sole ambition now is to so conduct his administration that the second term may be fully as satisfactory as was the first to the American people, and that his eight years in office may go down in our history as an era of unexampled prosperity to the United States and to its people. Already we know its record as to territorial expansion and the conquest of the world's markets, as well as to our rapid advance to the position of the leading financial nation.

The President has done wisely and well in ending all talk of a third term. Not only was it due to himself that the unfounded assertions, already beginning to be made, that he himself was back of the matter, should be authoritatively contradicted, but it was due to the people that no ground should be given the political agitators to point to a possible third term as an evidence of a mythical "imperialism." He has, by this announcement, placed himself higher than ever in the esteem of his fellow-countrymen.

### THE PLATT AMENDMENT.

Elsewhere on this page we print the full text of the famous Platt amendment, which sets forth plainly the understanding which Congress desires as to the future relations between the United States and Cuba. It is worth a careful reading, that there may be no wrong conception of the conditions of Cuban independence. The acceptance of its terms unconditionally by the Cuban constitutional convention gives it a living interest it did not before possess.

The amendment has been bitterly assailed by the "aunties" and a portion of the Democratic press, as a virtual repudiation of the promise of Cuban independence made by Congress in the spring of 1898. A perusal will show that it is nothing of the sort. As its author, Senator Platt, of Connecticut, explicitly declared in his letter to Secretary Root, it was framed to buttress and secure Cuban independence. It protects the Cubans from possible dangers, and gives to them the best possible chance of showing their capacity for self-government.

### THE CASE OF PROF. TUBBS.

The Northwest Kansas conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and especially the students of the Wesleyan university of Kansas, are mightily stirred up over the removal of Prof. Tubbs from the chair of natural sciences in that institution. This step was taken by the trustees, it is said, because the reverend professor is a believer in the theory of evolution.

He defends his right to this belief, however. He denies that he holds or teaches any views which differ materially from those of the Methodist Episcopal church as entertained by its most progressive and enlightened ministers and laymen. He explains that he believes in evolution as the method of creation and development adopted by the creator. Further, he believes in the right of every man to inquire into the authorship of the Bible, its purposes, and from whence it came; but he declares that he holds no opinions not taught in the regular theological schools of his church. says he: "Bishop Vincent fully questioned my beliefs, approved them, and reappointed me to the seminary."

It is significant that the older members of the conference are the ones who object to Prof. Tubbs because of his views, while the younger ministers support him heartily. They were educated in schools which teach the latest conclusions with regard to evolution and the higher Biblical criticism. As the church is passing through a stage of development on these topics, it would seem that the question of Prof. Tubbs' retention or dismissal should have depended not upon his views on subjects whereon the church itself is divided, but upon his manner of presentation. The man who is rampantly offensive in taking either side destroys his own usefulness and availability.

Unless Prof. Tubbs was thus offensive in his manner of presentation, the trustees have made a mistake in dismissing him. The scientific hypothesis of evolution as he says he understands it, and the conclusions of the higher criticism as regards the origin and authenticity of the books of the Bible, are quite generally believed by the most intelligent ministers of all denominations. To start a crusade against him is to create a church schism. It is too late, in this age, to deny freedom of investigation, and the right of private judgment—which were really the principles contended for in the Protestant Reformation.

### VIRGINIA'S CONVENTION.

Virginia's constitutional convention is in session, and the hundred delegates include a number of able and conservative men. Probably the body is more able than any similar gathering which has met in the South since the civil war era. The politicians who projected the convention had two purposes in view: to disfranchise the negroes, and to provide that the school fund shall be distributed between the races in the proportion that they pay taxes.

So far it appears that the convention will handle the questions in a very careful and conservative spirit. It looks now as though the convention will propose an educational or a property test, or both, for voters, but is not likely to adopt the "grandfather clause," and bar illiterate negroes from the suffrage while admitting illiterate whites. What will be done concerning school moneys does not appear. There is a strong protest against the proposed plan of division, because under it the colored schools would have to be abandoned—to the disgrace of the state.

The third-term spook being laid, what next will the Democrats use as a pretext for a political ghost-dance?

## HAVE YOU A FARM TO SELL, TO BUY, OR TO EXCHANGE?

The Blade is constantly asked about farming and timber lands in this or that locality. We cannot answer such questions, because we have not accurate information, as a rule; nor can we print such requests free, as they are really advertising and should be paid for.

We have therefore opened a special column for those who wish to sell farms, to buy farms, or to exchange farms, at a reduced rate. No advertisement will be accepted from any one but a subscriber to the Weekly Blade. We will not admit into this column any advertisement from land agents, etc. It is called the "Land Column," and we will print three lines for one dollar for each insertion, cash with the order. This is one-third our regular advertising rate. Look at the advertisements appearing under that head on the fifth page, and you can use them as models. Put all you wish into three lines, of 7 words each—21 words in all. Count numbers and initials as one word each.

Write name and address very plainly, please!

Do not exceed 22 words. Remember, the dollar must come with the order. You can have it inserted more than once, if you wish, at the same rate—two weeks for $2, three weeks for $3, and so on. Address "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio."

### CHAMPIONS OF HAZING.

The five cadets who were dismissed from West Point for hazing are "hanging together," making common cause, and awaiting the next session of Congress in the hope that that body will take action which will reinstate them. They entertain the idea that a "political pull" will enable them to compass this, in defiance of the commandant of the Military Academy and of the War Department.

One of the five is Henry L. Bowlsby, of Nebraska. He will be championed in Congress by his representative, William L. Stark, of the Fourth Nebraska district, who is a Populist in politics, and by Senator Dietrich. Both of these gentlemen have unwisely announced that they will do all they can do to reinstate the expelled cadets; and Mr. Stark declares that, if this is not done, he will reappoint Bowlsby to the vacancy created by his expulsion.

Nebraska has produced some queer political freaks, but these two gentlemen will place themselves at the head of the list by taking ground in favor of hazing at the Military Academy. That is what the championship of Bowlsby and his fellows will mean. He and they had given their word of honor, at the time of the congressional investigation, that they would abandon hazing. They all broke it, and were leaders in the attempt to revivify hazing. There is no doubt of this, and their expulsion was merited. If Congress reinstates any or all of them, there will be no use in attempting to suppress this brutal pastime of the tyrannical upper-class men.

### SOME FARM STATISTICS.

Some years ago there were many persons who professed to be greatly alarmed over the outlook for agriculture in this country. They preached the theory that we are becoming a nation of tenant farmers and that the small farmer would drop out and the area of farms would become greater.

The census of last year proves the fallacy of such arguments. In 1890 there were 5,700,000 American farms under cultivation, against 4,560,000 in 1880. Experts in the census office figure that this means an increase in agricultural wealth of $6,500,000,000.

Another thing which the farm statistics of last year show is that 500,000 more farmers own their own farms than in 1890. These figures mean more than appear on the surface, for it must be remembered that in the past ten years tens of thousands of farmers retired from business, and sold their properties. It is true that the number of tenant farmers has also increased during the decade, which, with the increase of farm proprietors shows that agriculture is offering tempting inducements to many, and that the development in farming is keeping pace with progress made along other lines.

### FREEDOM IN ZANZIBAR.

The British government has forced the abolition of slavery on the native rulers of Zanzibar and Pemba, islands off the coast of East Africa, and under British suzerainty. This reform was not made in a sweeping way. If the slaves desire to shift for themselves, they can have freedom: but if they are indisposed to change their status, they can remain with their masters. The London Times prints a long communication from a British commissioner, sent by the government to report on the status of the negroes, in which he says:

The slaves all know that they can be free whenever they choose to be so, but the greater number of them fail to see that freedom would bring them any particular advantage; and, apart from the abstract idea of freedom, which they (the slaves) do not regard, seeing that to them the state of slavery is not one of disgrace, it is difficult for them to see that they would gain very much by the change; rather, in very many cases, they would be great losers. . . . The freedman has to use all his wits and energies to obtain the requirements of life, with the result often that he is in debt, and never earns a rupee but he has to pay it away, and then go and get still further into debt. Not so the slave. He has a fairly easy, and, what suits him, a very irresponsible lot.

As was the case in the South after emancipation, it will take long years in Zanzibar for the freedmen, as a mass, to reach the status of self-reliant, self-supporting manhood. A people born to slavery for generations can not at once adapt themselves to freedom. Fortunately for the negroes in Zanzibar, the ballot was not forced upon them; in fact, there are no elections in these islands, Oriental despotism, tempered by the restraining hand of a British resident, being the rule.

Dr. Miguel Gener, the mayor-elect of Havana, is one of the ablest of Cuban lawyers, and for twenty years a professor of law in the University of Havana. With true patriotism he accepted American intervention in a proper spirit, and lent his talents to the needed reforms at once introduced. He is honest and fearless, and altogether an excellent choice for the position to which he has been elected.

J. Pierpont Morgan's gigantic new billion-dollar bank will make the famous Bank of England look like tuppence-ha'penny.

## COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

**Mrs. McKinley's Health.**

So hopeful have the recent bulletins concerning the health of Mrs. McKinley grown that it is now believed that all danger is passed and that the gentle sufferer will be permitted again to resume her usual place in the domestic life of the White house. The entire nation has followed with deepest solicitude the long and anxious struggle with disease and weakness and will now rejoise that the battle has been won.

**Cuba Accepts.**

A strained situation has been brought to a close by the unqualified acceptance of the Platt amendment by the constitutional convention at Havana. The motion in favor of acceptance was carried by a vote of 16 to 11 and without any discussion. The modus operandi was simple; a majority of the committee on relations submitted as a substitute for the committee's former report the Platt amendment without qualification or explanation in the form in which it passed congress. One of the former opponents of the amendment voted with the conservatives for the reason that he regarded acceptance as the best solution of the problem before the convention. The news of the adoption of the amendment has naturally been received with much gratification at Washington, where attention is now being directed to the problems connected with withdrawal. The mere matter of evacuation is simple enough, looked at from the purely physical standpoint; the real question concerns the sufficiency of the action taken by the Cubans to demonstrate their ability to maintain peace and order.

**Somewhat Exaggerated.**

It is already apparent that there has been a good deal of exaggeration in the stories of wholesale fraudulent sales of government stores to second-hand dealers in San Francisco. It may turn out that they have no better foundation than the fact that returned volunteers, unaware that they were committing an offense, have been selling the uniforms, equipments, etc., for which they had no further use, under the impression that these things were their own property.

**Wait Two Years.**

The laying of the third-term ghost has been followed by the mention of a dozen or more names considered suitable for the Presidency. This multitude of names shows that good material is plenty. There is no thought of entering upon a Presidential campaign now. Many things will happen before the people are ready to consider candidates. The less attention is given to this matter now the better. President McKinley has but just entered upon his second term, and there is no sense in keeping up a continuous campaign. When the time comes the Republican party will name an able and winning candidate. The mentioning of candidates now tends to embarrass every one mentioned, and confine his activities, provided he takes the proposal seriously.

**The South Prosperous.**

The cotton crop in the south has advanced from 5,750,000 bales in 1880 to 11,274,000 bales in 1890, the corn crop from $431,000,000 to $738,000,000, the pig iron product from 397,000 to 2,500,000 tons, the coal product from $457,000,000 to $1,500,000,000, the phosphate product from 750,000 tons to 2,000,000 tons, and other southern industries have shown similar growth in the last twenty years, but the greatest development was in manufacturing. In 1880 the capital invested in factories in the south was $257,000,000. The census of 1900 will show that it now exceeds four times that amount, and that the value of their output which was $457,000,000 in 1880, has increased between 300 and 400 per cent.

**Interest Rates in Europe.**

Easier money market conditions now prevail in Europe, the position at the financial centers of the old world showing a decided improvement. The most striking indication of this is the reduction on June 13 of the Bank of England rate from 3½ to 3 per cent, following a similar reduction of one-half of 1 per cent the previous week. It would seem that the action of the bank was, in a measure, taken in order to facilitate final payments for the recent issues of consols, but it should also be noted that the reserve is higher than at any time since 1896. The London open money market is also easy, and the same condition exists at Berlin. These facts may, it is true, indicate that opportunities to employ money abroad have decreased, but it is argued that any stimulant such as might be afforded by the conclusion of peace in South Africa and increased activity in the Transvaal gold fields, now beginning on a small scale, would probably lead to a considerable speculative movement. For the moment, at any rate, the position of the chief European money markets negatives the idea that, although $500,000 gold was shipped to Germany from New York last week, much specie will have to be shipped from this country.

**Minister Loomis.**

Venezuelan newspapers allege that the American Charge d'Affaires in Caracas has been instructed to notify the Venezuelan government that Minister Loomis has been reproved by Washington for his conduct. This is denied in Washington, where it is stated that Mr. Loomis' action has been approved.

**A Chair of Chinese.**

One of the most noteworthy incidents of the college commencement season is the gift of an anonymous donor of $100,000 for the establishment of a chair of Chinese at Columbia University. The donor pointed out, in a communication transmitted with his check, as reasons for the establishment of such a chair, that the Chinese have a literary language and a speech probably older than any other now spoken, an inherited civilization as old at least as those that grew up about the Mediterranean, and a complete system of ancient and customary law antedating the common law of England. Furthermore, he added, we are now brought into familiar intercourse with them, facing each other and separated only by quick ferry across a Pacific sea, hereafter to become in a large measure a Chinese-American sea, and with industrial and commercial relations already of no mean proportions, and which must steadily grow to billions annually.

**An Illogical View.**

The most indefensible scheme that we have thus far seen for getting rid of the negro vote is that proposed in the constitutional convention now being held in Alabama. It decrees that those who are descendants of two or more races shall be denied the suffrage. This would, of course, exclude all people of color who have white blood in their veins. But the criticism of the negro as incompetent for the suffrage rests upon the fact that he is a negro, belonging to an inferior race. This is not to disqualify him, however, in the eyes of the constitution mongers. If he will remain exclusively in the inferior race, he may vote; but if he happens to have an infusion of what these people proclaim to be the superior race, that they would make fatal to him. The proposition is absurdly illogical, if it were not worse.

## The Platt Amendment.

The Cuban constitutional convention has accepted the Platt amendment as it stands. This was an amendment to the army appropriation bill, passed by congress at its last session, and defines the conditions on which the control of the United States will be withdrawn from Cuba. It takes its name from Senator Platt, of Connecticut, who was its author. The following is the full text:

That in fulfillment of the declaration contained in the joint resolution approved April 20, 1898, entitled "For the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect," the President is hereby authorized to "leave the government and control of the island of Cuba to its people," so soon as a government shall have been established in said island under a constitution which, either as a part thereof or in an ordinance appended thereto, shall define the future relations of the United States with Cuba, substantially as follows:

I. That the government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any manner authorize or permit any foreign power or powers to obtain by colonization, or for military or naval purposes or otherwise, lodgment in or control over any portion of said island.

II. That said government shall not assume or contract any public debt, to pay the interest upon which, and to make reasonable sinking fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which, the ordinary revenues of the island, after defraying the current expenses of government, shall be inadequate.

III. That the government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the government of Cuba.

IV. That all acts of the United States in Cuba during its military occupancy thereof are ratified and validated, and all lawful rights acquired thereunder shall be maintained and protected.

V. That the government of Cuba will execute, and as far as necessary extend the plans already devised or other plans to be mutually agreed upon, for the sanitation of the cities of the island, to the end that a recurrence of epidemic and infectious diseases may be prevented, thereby assuring protection to the people and commerce of Cuba, as well as to the commerce of the southern ports of the United States and the people residing therein.

VI. That the Isle of Pines shall be omitted from the proposed constitutional boundaries of Cuba, the title thereto being left to future adjustment by treaty.

VII. That to enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba, and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defense, the government of Cuba will sell or lease to the United States lands necessary for coaling or naval stations on certain specified points, to be agreed upon with the President of the United States.

VIII. That by way of further assurance the government of Cuba will embody the foregoing provisions in a permanent treaty with the United States.

## In Broken Doses

Out of every three persons struck by lightning two recover.

Sugar and tobacco imports yield a revenue to this country of $70,000,000 a year.

The per capita of wealth in the United States was $308 in 1850, $750 in 1870 and is now $1,200.

Produce is taken in exchange for spring millinery at a LeGrand, Ia., emporium of fashion.

Twenty-five per cent of the shares in American railways are said to be owned in Great Britain.

The Bank of France compels customers checking out money to accept at least one-fifth in gold coin.

Eighty-seven carriage horses were sold in New York the other day for an average of over $1,000 each.

Although Japan is smaller than California, and only one-twelfth of her area is cultivable, it has a population of 44,000,000.

According to the latest census, 72,000 persons inhabit the Eighth assembly district of New York city, which comprises less than 100 acres.

There is great prosperity in Alabama. The earnings of the railroads of that state for the year 1900 were $20,867,853, an increase of $3,024,853 over the previous year.

The London county council some time ago passed a law that no one should shout to the annoyance of the public while hawking newspapers; but the law is not enforced.

Every year the German empress begins a new diary and sends an old one, clasped and locked to John its predecessors in a safe. Not even the emperor may see these minute records of daily life.

The police department of the New York Central railroad, in its last annual report shows that 2,900 men have been arrested on the premises of the company, of whom 1,700 were sent to prison for terms of one to six months.

**It Pays to Be Amiable.**

"What do you do," asked the one who had been married only a few months, "when your husband comes home late at night?"

"I pretend not to notice that he isn't on time, and pretty soon he asks me if I wouldn't like to go to the roof garden or somewhere to-morrow afternoon."—Chicago Record-Herald.

## MRS. BOTHA AT THE HAGUE.

The Hague, June 14.—Mrs. Botha has arrived here and is domiciled at a hotel near Scheveningen, whence she will visit Mr. Kruger this afternoon.

## EARTHWORMS' VALUE.

### They Turn Up the Soil and Thus Help Vegetation Along.

After a spring rain hundreds of earthworms crawl across the pavements and through the lawn grass. Then they are most conspicuous, but they may be found any time by digging into the ground. They are nature's lowliest gardeners, and perform a tremendous amount of work in the world. Boys think them created for the particular purpose of bait. It was owing to a boy's forgotten jar of squirming worms that his family became interested in the creatures, and the boy himself says that he now feels like taking his hat off to every earthworm that wriggles out of his way.

A two-quart glass fruit jar was nearly filled with earthworms and earth from the back yard. The earth was there to keep the worms comfortable until fishing time. Company came into the household, however, and the boy was not permitted to go fishing, and as the cook was preparing vegetables for dinner he threw onion chips and scraps of cabbage into the receptacle as food for the worms. They did not appear distressed about their captivity, and began to make themselves at home in their new surroundings. Both cabbage and onions were devoured, and the long, slimy creatures set about making burrows which could be quite plainly traced through the glass.

When the boy took the jar on his worm hunt it contained about two inches of white sand belonging to the canary birds. He had neglected to throw this away, and black mould and worms were placed on top. The cook set the jar on the window sill among her plants, and as a matter of convenience, put dried leaves and twigs from the flower pots into it. The worms set to work to keep the small domain in order. Burrows ran from top to bottom. The white sand from the bottom veined the soil to the surface. Twigs and leaves were gnawed into pieces and dragged to the depths. Some small chicken bones thrown to the worms were buried.

A month passed before the boy was invited to go fishing, and by that time he could not be induced to part with his jar of industrious workers. He watched others in the garden, sat down beside their burrows at the edge of the park walks and made up his mind that they were too useful to kill. Something else must be found for fish bait. His grandfather tried to convince him that serving as fish bait may have been one of the uses for which these worms were created, but the boy decided differently.

Even superficial study proves that worms have played an important part in the world's history. They turn over the entire surface of vegetable mould on the earth every few years. Their burrows are made in two ways, either by tunneling and pressing the earth close to the sides of the tunnel or by swallowing the earth, literally eating their way downward, sometimes to a depth of eight feet. They devour the earth for the food it contains, casting off the sandy particles upon the surface.

Farmers themselves are unaware of the aid given them by earthworms, which keep the soil in constant movement. Half-decayed leaves are digested by them or are dragged into their burrows below the surface in great quantities. Different strata of soil several feet down are carried upward. Old burrows are constantly collapsing and new ones being made, the earth is sifted and exposed to the action of the air.

Bones of animals, dead insects, shells of land mollusks, leaves and twigs are buried beneath the castings. They prepare the ground for the growth of fibrous rooted plants, and for seedings of all kinds by their method of gardening. Darwin says that the earth was plowed by them long before the plow was invented by man.

Though the lowliest order of animals and poorly provided with sense organs, they are able to distinguish between light and darkness, are deaf, but have a feeble sense of smell, are sensitive to heat and cold and vibrations, and show a degree of taste by selecting favorite kinds of leaves for food and rejecting others.

About the mouths of their tunnels or burrows they heap little piles of tiny stones. A boy scattered the stones to a short distance and was interested to see the worms crawl out and carry them back, one by one. They enjoy lying near the surface, and owing to this pleasure robins and other birds acquainted with the little heap of stones or the leaf-plugged entrances know just where to plunge their bills into the ground to pull up a fat, wriggling worm. Thousands of earth worms meet their death in this way.

Their industry is not confined to turning over the soil and benefiting the farmer. Some of the ancient monoliths that have been overthrown were probably undermined by worms. Extensive ruins have been buried by earthworms undermining the foundations. Coal cinders and lime spread over fields have been carried below ground in a short space of time. A German scientist estimates that an ordinary field contains about 53,767 worms to the acre.

Measurements taken near Nice, in France, show that fourteen tons of soil are annually brought to the surface of a single acre of land by these silent workers. In the chalk district of England the average was eighteen tons to the acre, and on an old, well-rolled, grass-grown terrace, sixteen tons. The Roman city of Uriconium, Beaulieu Abbey and various other ruins in England have been buried through this agency alone. The worms find their way through cracks in concrete, disintegrating the and have been known to destroy both bricks and tiles. While they are responsible for landslides, they also heap ridges which are the beginnings of ledges on the hillsides.

## Current Events.

Ohio Wesleyan University conferred degree of LL.D. on Senator Fairbanks.

Reported in Wall street that the Pennsylvania Railroad company has secured control of the Pennsylvania Steel company, and will in the future manufacture its own steel rails.

National Metal Trades Association defies striking machinists and takes steps for aggressive fight. Receives many new members from Pacific coast.

Wholesale frauds discovered in quarter-master and commissary departments at San Francisco. Collusion between prominent army officers charged. Government loss heavy.

Battleship Illinois, in a trial over sixty-six nautical miles off Cape Ann made average sustained speed of 17.31 knots, which is the fastest speed on record for ships of its class.

Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, refused to allow his daughter to take part in launching warship Cleveland, because Ruth Hanna is to christen it.

Annual report of Chamber of Commerce of New York shows America's trade balance is well over $600,000,000. Record-breaking figures in bank clearings.

Henry M. Flagler, Standard Oil magnate, begins suit in Florida for divorce from insane wife.

Explorer Baldwin sailed Thursday for England, beginning first stage of his trip to North pole.

Senator Allison is said to be helping Edwin H. Conger in the Iowa gubernatorial race because Cummins, if not checked, is likely to reach out for Allison's seat in the Senate.

Cuban constitutional convention to enact an electoral law which will be followed by the election of a president and a congress.

Vasili Pavlovitch Pervenko, a Russian engineer, arrived to develop better business relations between United States and Russia.

The adoption by Cuban constitutional convention of the conditions imposed by Congress leaves nothing in the way of establishing a settled government in the island. This will be done in a short time.

Abandoned steamer I. N. Kerlin used as target for gun practice by the warship Hartford and destroyed in North Atlantic.

Secretary Root ordered a large number of officers to relinquish easy posts and join their regiments in Philippines.

Dr. True of the National Museum left for Newfoundland to make study of finback whale.

Lieutenant Commander Tilley, Governor of American portion of Samoa, robbed in San Francisco.

Tom Johnson denied he is Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio.

Farmer at Hastings, Neb., swindled out of $2,500 by confidence men.

Three of crew of steamship Border Knight arrived at Halifax, N. S., after fourteen days at sea in open boat trying to get help for the ship, which was disabled.

Southern industrial convention at Philadelphia advocated building of Nicaraguan Canal. Discussed needs of nation.

Chicago owners of Indiana coal mines are said to be planning a combination that will result in a $300,000,000 coal trust.

Admiral Evans praised work of battleship Illinois on its trial trip. Craft can make eighteen knots an hour.

Reports from Philippines show that 51,415 insurgents have been captured or have surrendered.

Exports for May showed large increase over preceding year.

United States transport tipped over in a dry dock in Erie Basin, killing one man and injuring twenty-five others. Caused by careless placing of bilge blocks. Ship badly damaged.

Chinese of the leading cities to petition government to repeal the law excluding their countrymen from United States. Wu Ting Fang to assist in the movement.

Philadelphia stirred by action of Mayor Ashbridge in signing street railway franchise. Injunction proceedings will be brought, but politicians think the prize is secure.

John W. Blodgett, of Grand Rapids, Mich., has been appointed to the vacancy on the Republican national committee caused by the death of William Elliott, of Michigan.

George Bess, a 10-year-old Indiana boy, plunged into a mill race and saved a baby girl playmate from drowning at the peril of his own life.

Dr. W. S. Hall, of Chicago, startles Y. M. C. A. delegates at Boston by supporting the Darwinian theory of man's origin.

Isthmian canal commission in its forthcoming report increases its estimate of the value of the Panama route by $4,000,000.

Thirteen negroes, threatened with lynching at Shreveport, La., have been taken from the mob and placed in jail.

Five negroes convicted of murder and other crimes, were hanged from one scaffold at Sylvania, Ga.

West Baden Springs hotel is destroyed by fire, but all guests are rescued.

John D. Rockefeller arrived in Chicago Saturday to attend the decennial exercises of the University of Chicago. He witnessed the laying of the corner stone of the University Press building and Charles Hitchcock hall, and took part in various "founders' day" functions.

Baptist Young People's Union of America will hold international convention in Coliseum, Chicago, July 18 to 21.

Phillips sent checks to 500 persons interested in May corn pool. Profit said to have been $1,000,000.

Plate printers in the bureau of engraving and printing have protested against reinstatement of negroes.

Stampede in pension department in which a woman was badly injured resulted from order to pay clerks after office hours.

Philippine commission named judges for supreme and minor courts at Manila and an attorney general.

Congress likely to extend Geary law for exclusion of Chinese another ten years. Gresham treaty, whereby China consented to exclusion act, extends to 1914.

Mrs. Lulu Prince Kennedy found guilty of murder in second degree by Kansas City jury and sentenced to 10 years in penitentiary for killing husband. Her father and brothers to be tried for conspiracy.

Women's Relief Corps of Iowa has ordered a monument for Jennie Wade, who was killed at Gettysburg while baking bread for Union soldiers.

Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, charged with sending poisoned candy to Mary Deane and Mrs. Dunning, of Dover, Del., causing their death, may be set free at San Francisco, owing to exorbitant fees demanded by Delaware medical experts before entering second trial.

Battleship Wisconsin, in trial at San Francisco, made 18.6 knots an hour.

President Angell, of the University of Michigan, says that religious doctrines are undergoing an inevitable revolution, the old dogmas being abandoned for the new truth.

Senator Aldrich, leader of the protection forces, has hinted to President McKinley that his reciprocity program will have to be materially curtailed.

FOREIGN.

Earl of Stamford, addressing the National Vigilance society in London, says American women are the purifiers of the national morals and advises English women to imitate their example.

Three thousand veterans of the South African campaign were given medals by King Edward at an immense parade in London.

Cuban constitutional convention accepts the Platt amendment by a vote of 16 to 11 without discussion.

A. J. Balfour denies rumors that the Boers have sued for peace or that any negotiations are in progress.

Sultan of Turkey again promises to pay American claims.

Plan for a coup d'etat in France foiled by the death of Colonel Villebois-Mareuil in the Transvaal,

## LAND COLUMN.

Advertisements under this head, three lines (21 words) for one dollar each insertion, from Blade subscribers only, and from none others.

Read full notice on fourth page of this paper.

FOR SALE—Farms, bottom and ridge, 100 to 700 acres each. Also houses and building lots cheap Address L. N. Persinger, Ewing, Ind.

FOR SALE—40 acres, 8½ miles from county seat; healthy, high lake front; delicious oranges; tropical fruits and flowers; $300. D. C. Green, Bartow, Fla.

SEVERAL thousand acres good farm land for sale; mostly covered with heavy pine timber—cheap. Partly on time if desired. Geo. W. Haselton,

## Publishers' Column

### THE BEADED PATTERN.

**A New and Handsome Design in Nickel Silver Ware.**

These goods are equal in style and finish to high grade silver plated ware. They are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, a composition of nickel and silver that looks and wears like silver, does not tarnish, and will wear a lifetime. These goods must be seen to be appreciated. We cannot adequately describe them in this limited space. Therefore we make you this

SPECIAL OFFER—We will send a sample teaspoon, free of charge, to anyone who desires to examine the goods before ordering, and who will agree to order the balance of the set, if the goods are satisfactory. Prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| One-half dozen teaspoons | $0.75 |
| One dozen teaspoons | 1.25 |
| One-half dozen dessert spoons | 1.00 |
| One dozen dessert spoons | 1.75 |
| One-half dozen table spoons | 1.30 |
| One dozen table spoons | 2.25 |

Send for a sample. Address "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

**Blade Watches by Mail.**

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches by postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio. Send for our descriptive circulars.

**No. 9.**

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

**No. 11.**

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

**No. 17.**

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

**No. 23.**

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

**No. 25.**

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

**No. 27.**

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

**No. 33—For Girls.**

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

**5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.**

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch..... $2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link..... 1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches ..... 2.25

**Presidential Cook Book.**

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

## Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

### Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

**2052—Mayfair Shirt Waist.**

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure, and 14 and 16 years. If the limerie sleeve boldly invaded the long-established plainness of heavy fur coats, how indeed shall the trim shirt waist be spared? And it is a fact that the pretty undersleeve is seen on some of the newest ohin shirt waists. Just how it appears

ing lodge ed all

is shown in the "Mayfair," a model for women and for girls of 14 and 16 years. The front of this waist has three box plaits and the back two, tapering together at the waist line. The sleeve is bell-shaped and ends in a full puff and straight band.

**2070—Eggleston Blouse.**

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. One of the loveliest of the dressy blouses exhibited in New York this spring was of the new figured tulle. The ground work was cream white, and scattered over the ground, as though painted in water colors, were rose petals in their natural colors. The fitted lining

was white silk and the tucked vest and lingerie sleeves were pale silk tulle. Bands of stitched white Liberty satin were edged with folds of deep rose velvet. A pattern for this exquisite design is given in the Eggleston blouse, which is cut in a modified surplice style with a striking new vest effect. This model would be charming in foulard or any plain silk or thin goods.

**2063—Rugby Blouse.**

Sizes for 6, 8 and 10 years. When it comes to wash blouses for summer time, most mothers like to consider the question of laundering in selecting patterns. One of the very simplest of the new blouse waists for girls of 6, 8 and 10 is given in the "Rugby." It is plain over

the shoulders, and the fullness at the waist is drawn up by a tape run through a hem to insure easy ironing. There is a plain, comfortable collar and pretty bishop sleeves.

**2049—Orlando Waist.**

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. This apparently very dressy waist, the "Orlando," is just a prettily trimmed blouse. It is made over a lining of yellow silk. The front is full at

the belt and the back is plain. Bands of cream lace insertion run from the crush girdle, which is of yellow silk trimmed with lace. The sleeve is very new, the upper part is of chiffon over silk and edged with lace, the lining extending down about two inches and finished with a silk puff. This waist could be made by the veriest amateur dressmakers, yet its effect is a very smart French confection.

blue silk is faced a cream lace yoke. The full blouse is of cream mull with a close trimming of narrow black velvet ribbon. The short low necked belero is of Persian panne velvet, with black and pale blue the predominating tones. Elbow sleeves of the velvet are finished with puffs of the mull.

### Do Your Own Cutting.

The Blade's Home Dressmaker is the most complete and comprehensive system for cutting ladies' and children's garments that has ever yet been offered by any one. The Blade Home Dressmaker makes it easy for every woman to do her own cutting. Heretofore no reliable and satisfactory cutting system has ever been sold for less than $5.00. Our price is only 50c.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Address with remittance in current funds

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

### DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements. It will save trouble and delay.

**2058—Wingate Bolero Waist.**

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. An opportunity for the stylish renovation of an old waist is given in the Wingate design, where three fabrics are combined. On the fitted lining



blue silk is faced a cream lace yoke. The full blouse is of cream mull with a close trimming of narrow black velvet ribbon. The short low necked belero is of Persian panne velvet, with black and pale blue the predominating tones. Elbow sleeves of the velvet are finished with puffs of the mull.

## BOB EVANS AND KAISER

### Former Introduced Latter to the Merits of Smithfield Hams.

Emperor William, of Germany, was initiated into the mysterious merits of a Smithfield ham several years ago during the ceremonies attending the opening of the great canal at Kiel, writes William E. Curtis in the Chicago Record-Herald. Captain Robley Evans, who is sometimes known as "Fighting Bob," because of his picturesque profanity and the peculiar manner in which he shivers his timbers, was present on that occasion as the representative of the government of the United States, and in the course of events invited the emperor to dine on board the flagship New York. It was purely an American dinner, and a Smithfield ham occupied the center of the table, roasted to the proper degree and stuck full of cloves. William the Sudden was helped to ham four or five times, and apologized for the compliment by saying that it was the best he had ever tasted.

"Why can we not have such hams in Germany?" he exclaimed.

"There would be no trouble about it," retorted the diplomatic Evans, "if your majesty would remove the restrictions from American pork."

The emperor's suite turned pale with alarm at this bold thrust of the Yankee sailor, but his majesty smiled and listened to the dissertation on the subject of hams and the peculiarities of the Smithfield brand. Captain Evans explained, by the way, that hams were often spoiled in the cooking.

"This one certainly was not," returned the emperor, "and I would like to compliment your cook."

"I'll send for him, if your majesty pleases," said Evans.

The captain's cook on board the New York was a colored man named George, who has followed the fortunes of "Fighting Bob" for many years, and when he was summoned to meet an emperor he responded in his white cap and jacket and apron.

"George," said the captain, "the emperor of Germany desires to compliment you upon your cooking."

George grinned and bowed with the grace of a Chesterfield, and when the emperor extended his imperial hand for him to kiss, George, not being in the habit of meeting emperors, grasped it firmly in his own and gave it a hearty shake. The emperor's aides almost fainted at this unconscious exhibition of lese majesty. Captain Evans tried to hide his amusement, and the emperor, who enjoyed it most of all, tossed a big gold piece to the darky as the latter retired.

The consequence was a petition to the captain of the New York that a plate of ham and eggs should be sent aboard the imperial yacht Hohenzollern at breakfast time the next morning, and not only the next morning, but every morning thereafter as long as the emperor remained at Kiel a boat was sent over for Smithfield ham and American eggs. Since then William II. has had nothing but Smithfield hams upon his table, ordering them through the German embassy at Washington.

### FAMILIAR NAMES.

Mrs. Louis Botha, the wife of one of the ablest Boer generals, is a great-grandniece of Robert Emmet, whom the English hanged for his patriotism for Ireland. She was one of the most beautiful women of the Transvaal, and is still remarkably attractive. She is well read, musically cultured and artistic.

Miss Ellen Terry has no fancy for seeing herself depicted in different characters. Not one portrait of the kind adorns her walls. "I have a friend," she writes an interviewer, "who gets every photo of me published and puts them in her rooms. It made me quite wretched when I last called. There was I, weeping in her bedroom and mad in her dining room, while in the front parlor I was positively dying in three different positions." Little souvenirs of her stage career, on the other hand, Miss Terry delights to keep.

On May 17 Alfonso XIII. celebrated his fifteenth birthday. His majesty is the only sovereign in the world who was a king on his birth, but another year will have to elapse before he is old enough to govern in his own right.

In the death of Sir Dinshaw Manockjea Petit, the Parsee millionaire and millowner, India loses her one great philanthropist. He placed no narrow limits to his charity, and was the benefactor of Christian as well as fire worshipper. He was especially tender-hearted toward the sick, women and animals. Hospials and drinking fountains formed the most numerous objects of his support or endowment. He was also a very strong believer in the advantages of education, and much of the improved enlightenment of the Parsee community in the last forty years was due to his efforts and influence. He purchased the land for the Elphinstone college, and also founded a college for women, but his principal gift to Bombay was the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

The Ex-Queen Ranavalona III. of Madagascar, whom President Loubet is about to receive in Paris, on a visit from her compulsory stay in Algiers, is but the sixth monarch of the Hova dynasty, of whom only two were kings. Radama I. was assassinated in 1828. His widow reigned as Ranavalona I. until 1860. Her son, Radama II., was murdered in 1867, and his widow reigned in his stead as Queen Rasoherina. She was succeeded in turn by two kinswomen, Ranavalona II. and III., both of whom married successively her husband and prime minister, Rainilaiarivony. This statesman was degraded and imprisoned by the French on their recent conquest. The queen, who is a handsome woman of thirty-nine, was deported to Algiers, where she has resided ever since.

### LACONICS FROM LIFE.

HINDSIGHT.

There is no stock, however watched and tended,
But proves for lambs a snare,
And no investment, though by bull defended,
Escapes at last the bear.

IN THE GLOAMING.

"Willie, you shouldn't put your arm around me in public."
"This isn't in public."
"But it's half public."
"I've only got my arm half way a

LOVE FINDS THE WAY.

Laura—Her father cast her off without a penny when she married without his consent.
Claire—How did they manage?
"Oh, they published two volumes of their love letters."

THE VERY FIRST TIME.

Stoutman (struggling and crowding to force himself on to the packed step of a Broadway open car)—Humph! What's this—the hog car?
Elderly Passenger—Yes! Jump right on.

THE PARADOXICAL JOKER.

"Confound Potts, he's never happy unless he's playing a practical joke on some unfortunate."
"Yes. He's never comfortable unless everybody else is uncomfortable."

JOY.

Let us be joyful! Once again
The merry summer time is here!
The daisies glint across the plain,
The hum of insects soothe the ear.
The iceman leaves a tiny speck,
Soon melted in the morning glow;
Your collar wilts about your neck,
Just as it did so long ago.
The fly now dodges from your face
And laughs to see you smite your cheek;
You find a summer boarding place
That charges all you earn per week.
You stand up in a crowded car,
And soon are crushed, a total wreck;
And some one with a strong cigar
Is dropping ashes down your neck;
So come and join the glad refrain
That echoes distantly and clear.
Let us be joyful! Once again
The merry summer time is here!
—Washington Star.

## Y. M. C. A. JUBILEE

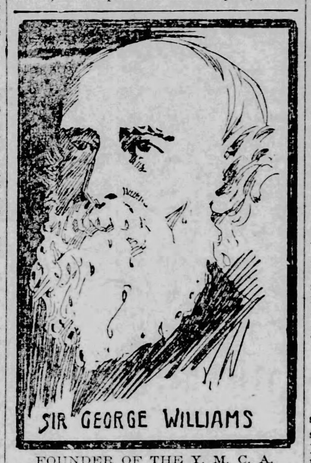
### Fiftieth Anniversary of Its Founding--Annual Reports.

Boston, June 12.—The work of the international jubilee convention of the Y. M. C. A., which began yesterday, was in full swing in all its branches to-day, although during the early hours the delegates were somewhat tardy in appearing at the Mechanics' building.

The presentation of Y. M. C. A. problems and of subjects bearing on the progress of the work of 50 years was the main feature of the day's program. The day opened with a praise service. The floor of the great hall was well filled by the delegates before the opening exercises were held, but the galleries were almost empty.

Bruno Hobbs, of Cripple Creek, was unanimously chosen secretary of the convention.

The first address of the day was given by Judge Selden P. Spencer, of St. Louis, who spoke on the subject, "Lessons of Fifty Years' Y. M. C. A. Work." He pointed out the fact that wherever men are and can be reached as a class, there is the place for association work.




FOUNDER OF THE Y. M. C. A.

Judge Spencer was followed by Herbert B. Ames, of Montreal.

**A Splendid Showing.**

The report of the international committee opens with a summary which shows, among other things, that up to 1901, there were 1,476 associations of which 1,354 reported an aggregate membership of 263,477. The total net property consisting of buildings, real estate and miscellaneous property was $21,-716,102. The report continues:

The army and navy work has been developed into a permanent department, operating in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, and establishing many branches at points on this continent now permanently occupied by soldiers. Twenty such branches have been established, eight of which are under the care of the city associations in their immediate vicinity. In most instances the army branch occupies rooms on government property, assigned for its use.

The department of railroad work alone has furnished over 50 per cent. of the total number of associations of all kinds in North America, and over 24 per cent. of the total increase in membership. Of the twenty-eight new buildings that have been erected for the railroad department during this period, eighteen have been secured as a direct result of the initiative of your committee, all but two of the eighteen being connected with the system plan of organization and development.

The total budget for the home department for the year 1901 calls for something over $160,000. This increase has been made necessary by the extraordinary expense connected with the Jubilee convention and by additions to our secretarial force, particularly in the new departments of the religious and the boys' work. Up to the first of June the total expenses have been $73,497, while the receipts have been $58,186. The amount of pledges received for the balance of the year is $21,700. This leaves $80,000 still to be obtained to meet the expenses of 1901.

An analysis of the receipts of 1900 shows that the receipts from associations were $16,433, while the balance of $120,-405 was made up from over 4,500 individuals.

The treasurer's statement for 1900 shows receipts, $136,859; expenditures, $136,761. Receipts of the publication account, $31,937. The expenses of this account were the same as the receipts. For the work in foreign lands the receipts were $39,321; expenditures, $39,-076.

The jubilee fund of $1,000,000, authorized by the last convention, has been a little more than half subscribed conditioned for the most part upon the total amount being raised during this jubilee year.

At the afternoon sessions, greetings from delegates from European national unions were presented. Several of the delegates were attired in the costumes of their native land.

### FISH HOOKS.

A conservative estimate places the number of common fish hooks sold every year in the vicinity of Cleveland at 2,000,000. Probably twice that number are sold through Cleveland jobbers, but the local disciples of Izaak Walton use enough to raise a stare from the casual investigator. The discovery that such a number of hooks is annually used lends color to the stories of the "biggest fish I ever saw got away with my hook." One dealer stated that his firm alone sold over 200,000 fish hooks annually. Many of them are shipped long distances.

"Curiously enough," said the dealer to the Cleveland Plain Dealer, "America imports most of her fish hooks from England. They all come from the village of Redditch, and a manufacturer of the name of Allcox turns out the best of them. They are all hand made, and the little children of Redditch file and polish our fish hooks. There is now one American company located at Akron. They turned out millions of hooks last year."

Fish hooks are made in a bewildering variety of styles and sizes. The quality is determined by the twist and shape of the hook. The wire of which they are made varies with the size. The dealer exhibited one size that seemed too small for practical use on any fish. This is the hook that has supplanted the bent pin in the favor of the small boy who pursues the elusive minnow. Two hooks were exhibited that figure in ocean fishing. One was six inches in length and seemed enormous until the last size appeared on the counter. This hook was 18 inches in length, with a shaft as large as a finger and a swivel eye in which a chain is run. The dealer named several fish that this instrument was designed for. To the uninitiated it seemed intended for sperm whales. The 300,000 hooks used by the local fishermen are of much smaller size and common quality.

### THE LAST POTWALLOPER.

The parliamentary register for 1896 showed that there was then only one potwalloper in all England. One seeing the term for the first time might easily imagine that a potwalloper was a species of ichthyosaurus or some other reptile of a past age. It will be discovered upon inquiry, however, that the term "potwalloper" is literally one who boils a pot, and was applied to voters in certain boroughs of England, where before the passage of the reform bill of 1832 the qualification for suffrage was to have boiled (walloped) his own pot in the parish for six months.

General Joshua L. Chamberlain has taken the lead in proposing a memorial to the Rev. Elijah Kellogg, to be erected in Portland, Me., where the preacher and writer was born.

## SENATOR ALLISON

### Not In the Presidential Race of 1904--Thinks He Is Too Old.

Chicago, June 17.—A special dispatch from Washington to the Herald-Record follows:

Senator Allison says he is too old to run for President in 1904. He declines with thanks the nomination which some eastern newspapers have tried to thrust upon him since he came to Washington a few days ago. The Iowa senator was much pleased to receive from Governor Shaw a telegram urging him to become Iowa's favorite son, but he says he has no intention of complying.

"Why, I shall be 75 when the convention of 1904 meets," said Mr. Allison, "and you could not convince our people that a man of 75 is not old. Some one else will have to pose as Iowa's favorite son, for I will not. I am serious. I mean what I say. Why should not Governor Shaw himself be the candidate of our state? He is a fine man and has a good record behind him. I am sure every one in Iowa would be glad to join in presenting his name to the national convention."

The understanding among Iowans here is that Senator Allison has definitely abandoned his ambition to be President. He realizes that time has passed him by. He would be 75 when nominated and 76, almost to a day, on his inauguration, and the Republican party is not likely to take chances on a candidate as old as that. Aside from this matter of age, Mr. Allison is not half as anxious to be President as he once was. He knows it is a post which kills all but the hardiest and most enduring of men, and he is very happy and contented in the place he now occupies, father of the senate and Republican leader of that body.

It is further understood among members of the Iowa colony here that Governor Shaw wants and expects to be brought forward as the candidate of his state in 1904. With this in view, he is neutral between the Cummins and the anti-Cummins factions, now engaged in a good-natured but earnest struggle for control of the state.

### YOUNGEST ORATOR.

Springfield, O., June 15.—When the state convention of the K. of P. was in session here last week, Madeline McHenry sang for the Knights, who in return honized her.

The next day in the convention the delegates from Putnam county stated that they would give a big picnic on the

MISS MADELINE M'HENRY.

Fourth of July, and if the grand chancellor would send them the best K. of P. speaker in the state for that day they would make a free-will offering to the home of $100.

Miss Madeline was chosen. She is but five years old and is a prodigy in elocution and also in music. It may be added that she is the pet of the K. of P.

### THE OLDEST UMBRELLA.

Lower Providence, Pa., June 15.—Among the heirlooms in the family of Robert K. Thomas, of this place, is an umbrella over 150 years old. It is believed to be the oldest in the world. If it is true, as of record, that the first umbrella used in England by a man, was in 1750, this old umbrella was do-

AN HISTORIC RAIN SHIELD.

ing duty in the Thomas family before the first Englishman adopted the umbrella as a shield against rain.

The average umbrella weighs about sixteen ounces, this one weighs exactly thirty-two ounces. It is 36 inches high, 46 in diameter, and 144 inches or 12 feet in circumference. It has nine heavy whale bone ribs, each one-fourth of an inch square, and 26 inches long. The cover is a heavy green material and there is not a hole in it.

Close of the fiscal year June 30, will show that the United States foreign trade has amounted to $2,235,000,000, the greatest in its history.

## NATIVES TRIED

### For Various Crimes by American Military Commissions.

Washington, June 17.—A Philippine mail brings to the war department the records in eleven cases wherein Filipinos were tried by military commissions on charges, including murder, rape, kidnaping, assault and battery, burglary and violation of the rules of war.

An especially notable case arose out of the operations of a famous oath-bound band of Filipinos, called the Society of the Sandatahans. The principal officers of this society, next to a triumvirate of chiefs, are a chief executioner and assistants and a requisite number of grave-diggers, who participate in the self-appointed work of the band. The leaders select their victim, capture and carry him away in the night to a secret rendezvous on a sandy beach, covered with very tall grass, where the diggers have already prepared the grave. Here, in the presence of the assembled band, helpless men and women, from time to time, have been stabbed to death and tossed into the graves. The members of the band then disperse and trust to the rise and fall of the near-by waters to hide the evidence of their ghastly work. Ten members of the band, including two of the chiefs, were tried before a military commission, and eight of them were sentenced to be hanged.

In another case, an armed band of about 25 Filipinos carried away nine of the inhabitants of Barrio, of Casantulacian, and, by repeated blows from the butts of their rifles, drove them to the presidencia of Cabaruan. Here all hands drank freely of vino, and the prisoners were made drunk. Then, according to the testimony of two of the prisoners who escaped, the other seven were led off in the direction of a grove of trees, where, two days later, their beheaded bodies were discovered. The members of the band were captured, received sentences of death in some cases and imprisonment at hard labor for varying terms in others.

Four native policemen who had been sent to gather wood for a detachment of American troops were set upon. One of their number was killed and another lost his arm. A member of the band which attacked them was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

Jose Baligod, the presidente-elect of the Pueblo of Tuao under the system established by the American government, while exercising the functions of his office, became cognizant of the organization of a band in a neighboring barrio for the purpose of attacking the small garrison of nineteen American soldiers stationed at Tuao. He traitorously cooperated with the leader of the band, advised him as to the most auspicious time to make the attack, intercepted a messenger sent to warn the Americans, and otherwise traitorously abused the trust of his office. He was sentenced to be confined at hard labor for twenty years.

Severino De Guia, vice president of Bacoor, while returning in a carromata (a native vehicle) from San Nicolas, Cavite province, was set upon by a native band. They struck the conchman senseless and carried off the vice president and his two young sons, who were with him at the time. Some distance off, they shot him dead before the eyes of his children, and flung his body on a pile of rocks. A member of the band who was captured was sentenced to be hanged.

Three natives were tried jointly on a charge of being a part of an armed band of robbers which forced an entrance into the home of a native, robbed it of money, jewelry and other valuables, forced the inmates to come out of the house, bound and maltreated the men and brutally assaulted the women. Two of them were sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for twenty years, and the other to imprisonment at hard labor for a term of ten years.

### FLAGLER'S DIVORCE.

New York, June 14.—A private dispatch has been received in this city from Miami, Fla., saying that Henry M. Flagler had brought suit under the new Florida law making insanity a ground for such separation. Mr. Flagler, according to the dispatch, arrived in Miami on Monday, June 3. With him were Judge Minor S. Jones, of the seventh judicial district of Florida, and Judge George P. Raney, of Tallahassee. Judge Raney was sponsor for the new law making insanity a ground for divorce. Soon after their arrival the notice of Mr. Flagler's intention to apply for divorce from his wife, Ida A. Flagler, was posted on the door of the Dade county courthouse.

Mrs. Flagler has been in Dr. MacDonald's Pleasantville sanitarium more than two years. It is said that she lives there like a princess. Her husband is the richest man in Florida. He is one of the heaviest stockholders in the Standard Oil company and ranks high in wealth among New York capitalists.

His insane wife was Ida Shrouds, daughter of a Philadelphia clergyman, and an actress. Flagler married her in 1853, before he had amassed millions. She was poor. When wealth came the Flaglers had a mansion on Fifth avenue, a home in Mamaroneck, another in St. Augustine, owned half the famous hotels in Florida, and cruised in a magnificent yacht.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, announces that he is too old to consider the thought of running for the Presidency.

Mrs. Edith Smith, 18 years old, killed herself at Evanston two weeks after her marriage to the man she had loved since childhood. Disappointed with her husband's manner of life.

Harriman's combination of Western lines includes 55,582 miles of railroad.

New Ireland planned in the Southern Pacific by Joseph O'Donaghue, who has obtained what he considers an ideal site for a government. Room for each county to have a separate island.

Perry Belmont, just back from Europe, declared the expulsion of Richard Croker and W. J. Bryan from control of the Democratic party is necessary for the success of Democracy.

### FOOD FOR MEMORY.

**The Kind That Builds Up the Brain.**

It is hard to believe that certain kinds of food will strengthen the memory, and yet, upon the condition of the brain depends the character of the mind, and its power to remember, and to exert itself in various ways and a healthy brain can only be maintained by well selected food.

Now we know that daily use of the brain uses up certain parts that are thrown out through the pores to the outer surface of the skin. This waste is natural and must be made up from food.

Grape-Nuts Food was made especially to rebuild the brain and nerve centers. An experience in Chicago will illustrate.

Mrs. G. H. Baber, 528 South Paulina St., writes, "I had a terrible siege of gastritis, my stomach refused everything in the way of food until I got hold of Grape-Nuts. It was perfectly wonderful and marvelous to see the difference. I began to improve at once. I weighed myself about that time and found that I had 118 pounds to my credit. I gained in weight, strength and health steadily and rapidly, and now weigh 160 pounds and am strong and in better health than ever in my life.

I have lately had a seven months' course of vocal instruction and have memorized 58 songs and most of the accompaniments besides several piano pieces. When I started in it seemed difficult to memorize one, but my memory has been growing better every day and I now find it easy to commit to memory without difficulty.

I have taken no medicine, but my steady diet of Grape-Nuts Food has given me strength, health and memory."

## The New Toledo Blade Sewing Machine

**$17.00 Box Head | Drop Head $18.00**

**And the Weekly Blade One Year.**

**High Arm, Improved and Noiseless. Warranted 10 Years**

We claim for this machine all the good points found in all other machines. All old and wornout ideas have been discarded, and it has been improved and simplified until it stands at the head of the list of high grade machines. All wearing parts are of best steel, and case hardened. Every part is adjustable, and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. It has the simplest and easiest threading shuttle made. It has an automatic bobbin winder, which winds the thread as even as upon a spool. Self-setting needle and round needle bar. Each and every machine is made under personal supervision, and can be relied on as absolutely perfect. One machine has every known improvement.

It is one of the quietest and lightest running machines now made. It uses a straight, self-setting needle. Any one can easily operate it. The instruction book is profusely illustrated, showing how to do all kinds of fancy work with attachments. It is so simple a child can use it.

The woodwork is unique and attractive in style, and substantially made from well-seasoned and carefully selected material. Its elegant finish and rich trimmings are in good taste and harmonize with the excellent workmanship of the machine. We supply either oak or black walnut.

Far more handsome and ornamental than the ordinary woodwork, it is at the same time of equal durability, utility and good finish.

Try one, and if not found exactly as represented (10 days' test being allowed) we will refund you the money paid on it and stand freight both ways.

### STRONG, DURABLE, SPEEDY.

Each machine is supplied with the following outfit: 1 Hemmer and Feller 1 piece), 12 Needles, 6 Bobbins, 1 Wrench, 1 Screwdriver, Oil Can, filled with oil, Cloth Gauge and Thumb Screw, and a Book of Instructions. These extra attachments sent free with each machine: 1 Tucker, 1 Hemmer Set 4 widths and Binder), 1 Ruffler with Shirring Plate, 1 Braider (foot and slide), 1 Thread Cutter.

The book of instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher.

Machines are shipped by freight.

### WARRANTY.

We not only claim that our Blade Sewing Machine is one of the best in the world, but substantiate our claim by giving a guarantee with each sewing machine we send out, agreeing to duplicate any part that proves defective in five years free of charge (shuttles, needles and bobbins excepted), thereby proving conclusively our confidence in our Blade Sewing Machine.

We guarantee this machine to be even better than the Blade Sewing Machine of three years ago. It is built on entirely new and improved principles, and is far in advance of the regular sewing machines now on the market. It is $4.00 cheaper than any sewing machine now offered with newspaper subscriptions, and worth double. Each machine is in perfect working order when shipped, and is accompanied with printed instructions and a complete set of tools and attachments.

Every machine will be shipped by freight unless otherwise directed, and we are prepared to fill orders promptly. Remember, the purchaser pays the freight when received. We cannot prepay freight. Be careful to give your shipping address very plainly, as well as your postoffice address.

Remit current funds, by draft on New York, Chicago or Toledo, or by Postoffice or Express Money Order, or currency by registered letter. Address

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

**Special Notice:** In ordering needles or any repairs, always give the number of your machine or the year in which you bought it.

## WHAT LIPTON SAYS

### About a Race With the Constitution--A Novel Idea.

London, June 15.—When the attention of Sir Thomas Lipton was called to a report that his secretary had announced his willingness that the Shamrock II. should race with the Independence if a cup were offered, he replied that he had made no arrangements for such a race, but did not see why he should not do so after his engagement with the New York Yacht club was concluded.

"My first obligation is to the New York club," said Sir Thomas. "When that has been fulfilled I would feel free to accept other proposals, although thus far none has been made to me."

With regard to a report circulated in the United States that he would not object to a race between the two Shamrocks across the Atlantic he said:

"There is nothing in the proposition that I might notice. I am unable to see any sport in the proposition. More than this, I have not decided to send the Shamrock I. over. What I would like to do would be to arrange a race with the Constitution across the Atlantic after the challenge races, whoever wins there. This would be good sport and a fine test of seamanship.

"I have often heard this or that as to what could or could not be done if one were in mid-ocean. Why not see? Such a race would be an admirable test of the stability of a yacht under varying conditions."

New York, June 15.—The intimation of Sir Thomas Lipton that he would like to arrange a race across the Atlantic between the Constitution and Shamrock II., after the international yacht races, was conveyed to the members of the New York Yacht club last night. Great surprise was expressed at the possibility of such an undertaking.

Secretary J. V. S. Oddie had heard nothing of the proposition officially, but he said if Sir Thomas Lipton had broached the idea it must be feasible.

"An ocean race for single masted yachts would be new. Would nineteen-footers stand the strain? Well, Sir Thomas must know if he says he is willing to arrange such a race with the Constitution."

### KISSING THE HAND.

London, June 15.—The proper way to kiss the royal hand—the only way King Edward will tolerate—is not to kiss it at all.

Gentlemen admitted thus to do homage to their sovereign hereafter must hold

their hands in such a position as to kiss their own thumbs, while pretending to kiss His Majesty's hand.

That is the substance of an order which has passed from King Edward to the lord high chamberlain, and by him will be impressed on every person hereafter presented.

The order had its origin in the extreme annoyance the king felt the day he last bestowed orders on a group of British gentlemen. He hardly could restrain his impatience during the ceremony, and at the close he strode out of the audience chamber in evident anger.

Census returns of United Kingdom show total population of 41,454,378, of which England and Wales have 78.4 per cent. Increase for ten years was 2,873,553.

Two hundred and fifty Victorian Rifles surprised by Boers at Steenkoolspruit, June 12, and only two officers and 50 men escape.

Missionaries familiar with conditions in China say that anarchy will break out the moment foreign troops are removed.

Belief growing that Germany, through the medium of colonization companies, is planning to acquire one-third of Brazil.

WANTED, AGENTS to every county to sell Family Memorials; good profits and steady work. Address Campbell & Co., 40 Plum Street, Elgin, Ill.

CACTUS BULBS Two varieties, 50 cents each. Fred Morse, Brush, Colorado.

FREE TO LADIES A HARMLESS REMEDY THAT CANNOT FAIL. Send FREE No. 1, Kansas City, Mo.

Write at once to PERUNA CO., 23 Lock Box, Chicago, Ill. For the next twenty days we will give away absolutely free to every reader of this paper who writes us at once a full treatment of Peruna. Try it while this offer lasts.

FREE TO ALL RUPTURED

## HAY AT BUFFALO.

### Secretary of State's Patriotic Remarks at a Dinner

Buffalo, June 14.—The presence of men of national prominence and the sports in the stadium attracted thousands to the Pan-American Exposition yesterday.

Secretary of State John Hay was the guest of honor at a dinner given last evening by the board of directors of the exposition to the National Editorial Association. One thousand covers were laid in the dining room in Statlers' Hotel, the banquet being the largest in the history of the city. Secretary Hay was introduced by Director General Buchanan, who presided. Mr. Hay spoke in part as follows:

"Last night as I looked from my window at this marvelous creation, lined in fire upon the evening sky and to-day as I have walked through the courts and the palaces of this incomparable exhibition, the words of the prophet have been constantly in my mind, 'Your old men shall dream dreams, your young men shall see visions.' This ideal of the brotherhood of the nations of the western world is not a dream of yesterday. It was heralded when the country was young by the clarion voice of Henry Clay, it was cherished by Seward and Evarts; by Douglas and by Blaine. Twelve years ago we held the first reunion of the American republics. Much was said and done, destined to be memorable in our history, opening and blazing the way along the path of peace and fraternal relations. We have made steady progress; we have grown day by day to a better understanding until now we are looking to our coming convention in the City of Mexico in which we have the right to hope that with larger experience and profounder study of the great problems results still more important and beneficent will be reached.

"There have been statesmen and soldiers who have cherished the fancy in past years of a vast American army recruited from every country between the Arctic and Antarctic seas which should stand us together in one immense military power that might overawe the older civilizations. But this conception belongs to the past, to an order of things that has gone, I hope forever. How far more inspiring is the thought of the results we see here now, how much more in keeping with the better times in whose light we live and the still more glorious future to which we look forward is the result we see to-day of the armies of labor and intelligence in every country of this new world, all working with one mind and one will, not to attain an unhappy pre-eminence in the art of destruction, but to advance in liberal emulation in the arts which tend to make men happier and better, to make this long harassed and tormented earth a brighter and more blessed abode for men of good will." (Applause).

Sultan of Morocco gave France permission to construct railway, giving it assured communication between Algeria, Senegal, Tunis and Morocco without having to pass by Gibraltar.

Representatives of General Cailles agreed upon terms of surrender. His force of 400 Filipinos to lay down arms. Eleven of the seventeen Philippine courts given to Americans.

Foreign ministers at Pekin practically agreed on chief points in indemnity. All willing to accept American proposition to make amount £6,000,000 taels, bearing 4 per cent interest.

Italy disturbed by recent strikes. Workmen organizing to better their condition. Poor wages and long hours the principal evils.

Labor riots in Russia suppressed by the military.

English papers declare British loss of trade is due to conservatism. Punch pictures an Americanized London, with J. P. Morgan running for President.

# The HOUSEHOLD

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

# The YOUNGFOLKS

## TO-DAY.

To-day, while the sun shines,
Work with a will;
To-day all your duties
With patience fulfill.

To-day love the goodness
That's better than gold,
And the truth seek, whose value
Can never be told.

To-day hold the kindness
That thinks evil never;
He who kindly to-day is,
Is kindly forever.

Live to-day, in the beauty
Of earth, sky and sea;
For beauty fails never
To you or to me.

To-day scatter brightness
Wherever you go;
Gladness comes with the giving;
Waves grow as they flow.

To-day is the summit
Of duty and life,
The path of endeavor,
The arena of strife.

To-day is ours only;
Work, work while you may;
There is no to-morrow,
But only to-day.

—Methodist Recorder.

## A Ruined Castle In California.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"All tenantless, save to the crannying winds."

A Ruined Castle! The words bring to us a vision of ivy-covered piles of stone which centuries agone sheltered human beings whose very names have long since passed into oblivion. The traveler gazes upon them with romantic interest, or saddened thought, as evidences of what has been, and of how the strength and power of man are often laid low.

We do not look for such things in this country with its newness, its constant changes, its never-ceasing inflow and outflow at any given place of a tide of restless human beings. Rarely about the homes is there an air of such stability as to suggest centuries of life and a possible ruin in the dim, far-away future, to attract the attention of the beholder and hold his interest. And it was for this reason that to learn of the existence of a ruined castle, lying within a few hours' drive of Pasadena, filled our little party with curiosity and amazement.

Fascinating as it is, the place is not well known or frequently visited, perhaps because of the long, hard ride necessary to its attainment. Upon a perfect day, to breathe the air of which seemed like quaffing the elixir of life, we started onward and upward. As with most things worth having in this world, it was only to be reached by strenuous effort, and a fortunate thing for us it was that an easy carriage with a pair of strong horses were brought into our service.

It was about 10 o'clock in the morning when our faces were turned to the northwest toward La Canyada Valley. We rode to the music of the singing birds, and the soft rustling of the breeze in the trees, while the fragrance of the ever-blossoming orange trees added to our pleasure.

The road at first was smooth and hard while gradually ascending to the mountains which are ever in sight from the valley. Three miles from Pasadena, we were informed, the Devil's Gate would be passed, and we prepared ourselves for noise and perils in accordance with his satanic majesty's supposed disposition, and possible dislike to our presence. Nothing happened, however, out of harmony with the glory of the day. We learned that the somewhat wild looking place was near the water tunnels that kept the Arroya Seco green and fertile with the water brought down from the springs hidden away in the mountains.

"When we return," remarked our driver, who, like all drivers in show places was full of varied information, "I will take you through the Door of Heaven." Later, we found the "Door" was the passage from a narrow canyon into another fruitful valley.

Through almond groves whose delicate pink blooms suggested the glow of sunrise, through white robed prune orchards, our way continued upward. It was well nigh the noontide hour when the driver pointed out The Castle. Afar off to the right it lay, its white turrets glittering in the sunshine. Presently we turned off from the highway into a narrow and rough road that zigzagged across low shrubbed fields, for the most part untouched by the hand of man. The patient horses climbed on and on until at last they stopped, and we learned that before us was the ruin which we were seeking.

It was a long white building looking seaward. There were turrets and battlements and windowless interiors visible to our upturned gaze. Over the stone copings climbed blooming roses as if in memory of the loving hands which, in other days, had placed them there to be a joy forever.

Driving up what had been a carriage way, we alighted, and followed the waiting caretaker of these ruined halls who had seen us afar off, into the lonely, tenantless interior. For years it had been left desolate, but lately having fallen into the hands of a company which imagines an opportunity for money making in the future, a man has been placed there to prevent further desecration by careless visitors.

La Crescenta, as it is called, lies upon the Verduga Hills in a fruit section of high elevation. These hills rise out of the La Canyada Valley and are here and there dotted with fruit farms, though much of them is yet uncultivated. Around the castle are the remnants of an orange grove ruined like the home to which it belongs, and, like it, desolate and unfruitful.

Standing upon the pillared stone porch whence the eye may wander over miles upon miles of rolling ground stretching towards the ocean, with the misty mountains shutting it in, or looking from the spacious rooms, whence the same glorious views were to be seen, it was easy to be filled with sympathy for those who had enjoyed "jocund days" there, aforetime, and dreamed dreams of happiness when the night shut out the splendid visions which the sun disclosed each morning.

And this was the story recited in our listening ears. A man rich in the world's goods, whose wife longed to live far from the madding crowd, come from San Francisco hither, and built the home which was to be, he thought, for the measure of their lives, a well-spring of pleasure. I have seen a picture of the now desolate interior when it was decked in pretty furnishings, and it must have been a delight. Pure water was brought from the mountains, and arrangements were made for every comfort in lighting and heating.

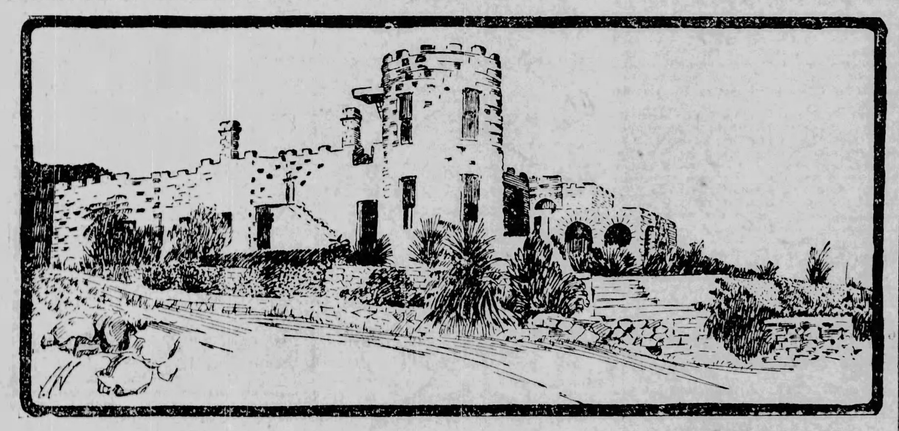
By and by the tempter in the shape of speculation, showing millions and millions of money that might be his, seized the husband and father. Failure came swiftly and the castle passed into other hands. Dismantled and solitary it now stands, significant in its teaching of the far reaching consequences of an overweening desire for great riches. The money spent there is gone; the joy of the home is gone; and only the "crannying winds" break the silence.

In the court which a bordering of gay flowers revived and tended by the keeper, made attractive, we saw three little footsteps, evidently made there when the cement was yet plastic. It was a pathetic reminder of the days when children's voices rang merrily through the now deserted places.

The sun was well on his westward journey when we drove away from La Crescenta. Even the glory of the landscape which we visioned until the valley was reached, even the beautiful drive over the green foothills beyond, through fragrant fruit ranches, until we entered Pasadena, could not quite banish a sad memory of the Ruined Castle, which standing tenantless in the sunshine, told eloquently the tale of ruined hopes and happiness.

I have wondered whether this woman who was said to have longed for that which she could not find in the crowded city, ever possessed, or even glimpsed, the object of her quest; whether the day with its sunlight disclosing God's beautiful pictures of valley and mountain brought to her what she longed for, or if at the evening tide, she thought in Byron's poetical measures:

"I linger yet with nature, for the night
Hath been to me a more familiar face
Than that of man; and in her starry shade
Of dim and solitary loveliness
I learned the language of another world."



RUINS OF CASTLE LA CRESCENTA.

## How to Please Summer Boarders.

With the warm, drowsy days of summer, comes to us all a desire to go away from home for a time; to have a change of scene and a rest from our usual employment, whatever, it may be, and to recuperate our energies for the cares of another year. To those who have beautiful homes fitted up with all conveniences and comforts, this spirit of unrest and wish for a change is felt as much as it is to those whose lives are, for the most part, spent in the close, inconvenient quarters of flats and tenement houses. In one instance it is a transferrence from the social life at home to similar gayeties at the sea shore or the mountains; in the other it means a week or two of rest and quiet amid the unaccustomed surroundings of country life.

In view of the increasing demand for summer accommodations, many farmers are now giving their attention to solving the problem of how to make keeping boarders a paying business. If this is pursued on the same basis as any other business enterprise, viz.: to give value for value received, there is no reason why it cannot be profitable. It will not, however, answer to receive guests simply because there chances to be a spare room that can be converted into a source of income, excepting that the occupants will come "as one of the family" and pay for the privilege.

For an invited guest extra arrangements may not be expected, or extra food cooked, but for one who pays for these accommodations, everything that will conduce to his comfort will probably be insisted upon.

The first, and we might say, the greatest requirement in country boarding, is immaculate cleanliness in every respect, especially in the matter of beds and food. It will not be conducive to the future success of a house to allow a guest to say, as one did on his return from the country: "I remained a week, and have already used three bottles of liniment since my return in curing the lameness caused from sleeping on bed-slats and husk mattresses."

A good bed costs a little more at first but it lasts longer and gives much better service than a poor one, and while the furnishings of the rooms need not be at all elaborate, they must be clean, comfortable and abundant in the matter of towels and linen. Nothing adds so much to the comfort of a person after a long tramp in the woods, or up the side of a mountain than a soft bed in which he may sleep away the fatigues of the day.

It seems almost unnecessary to mention screens in connection with the summer comforts, as nearly every house is supplied with them, but we all know the misery, and profanity—yes, even the forgetting of our duty to our neighbor and our love for our fellow beings—that can be brought about by the exertions of one small fly, or mosquito, when one is trying to sleep. So all windows and doors should be well screened by the first of May, and care taken that entrance is sternly denied to these pests. "It is easier," says a woman who knows, "to keep out a thousand flies than to drive one out."

Another prime consideration with country boarders is the food. They do not go into the country to eat canned goods, nor second rate vegetables. If they can have plenty of eggs, milk, bread and butter with fresh, well cooked vegetables, fruit and berries, they will care they should do all they can to promote their comfort and pleasure; this will be for their own benefit as well as that of the guests, as it will insure their return the next season.

If there is water near the house, boats are, of course, provided for sailing and fishing parties and a man should always be at hand to assist, and to prevent accidents. For other amusements, golf, croquet, lawn-tennis, melon and fruit parties will be appreciated.

When the hostess has an unusually great amount of work to do, she will, if she is wise, plan a picnic that will take every one away from the house for the day. This will give her time—and chance—for extra work that will more than repay for the trouble of preparing the luncheon.

While the farmer and his family who take summer boarders, must, if they would be successful, make this their sole business for the time being and not undertake any other thing that will interfere, the boarders should also remember that paying so much per week does not give them unlimited privileges. They should be considerate, and make allowances for many things that will be unavoidably necessary for them to put up with.

A mutual regard for each other's comfort and convenience will do much toward making the summer pleasant and profitable for both host and guest.

for few pies and very little meat. The farmer who keeps boarders must not, therefore, send the best of his farm produce to the city market under the impression that his guests will accept anything and be satisfied.

Next to the quality of the food, much depends upon the manner in which it is served. Everything pertaining to the table service must be dainty and sufficient table linen provided so it can be fresh every day. Flowers, which add so much to the appearance of the table, can always be had in the country, and it will require but a few moments to arrange them. Roses, lilacs, and later the feathery plumes of the asparagus mixed with any common garden flowers, will make very beautiful table decorations.

In buying china, remember that a pretty pattern costs no more than an ugly one and will add much to the attractiveness of the table when used with shining silver, (plated though it be), and sparkling glass.

Let there be an abundance of simple, well cooked food served, for the country air produces good appetites, but do not place so much at once on the table as to give it a crowded, or overloaded appearance.

One perplexity that confronts the farmer in making his plans for keeping boarders, is the question of "help." It is difficult—almost impossible—to import good help from the adjacent cities, and the "neighbors' girls" usually refuse to "work out" unless they are received as members of the family in every respect, so the work usually devolves upon the "women-folk," while the "man-folk" take the credit—and the money.

There seems to be no way of solving this problem except as each person can make his own especial arrangements, but there should certainly be an equitable division of the profits among those who do the labor.

While it is by no means necessary, or desirable, that the farmer and his family exhibit any great interest in the private affairs, or ways of their guests, as well as for the narrow turn-down collars, and the woman who knows how to use a tatting shuttle has it in her power to make very lovely gifts for her friends.

No. 50 thread is most suitable for this work, and borders for handkerchiefs should be not more than half an inch wide. In this, as in the point lace patterns, the work is shaped on both edges and apliqued to the edge of the fabric with very fine and close button-hole stitch. This makes a more finished appearance than when a straight edge is overhanded to the material.

For gentlemen handkerchiefs are made of white mull with bars, stripes or rings in white or delicate colors.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

"Cherries are ripe,
Cherries are ripe.
Baby shall have some"—

So goes the Nursery rhyme, but even so great an authority as Pliny has considered this delightful fruit worth more than a passing notice.

According to this author, cherries were first brought to Rome by Lucullus—senator and general—and doubtless a good judge of fruit.

The fruit was discovered by this great man after his victory over Mithridates, about sixty-eight years before the Christian era, previous to which time we are told there were no cherries in Italy, although the same author tells us, "in less than one hundred and twenty years after this, other lands had cherries, even as far as Britain, beyond the ocean."

The fruit takes its name from Cerasus, a small town in Asia where it was found in such abundance three hundred years B. C., that there has been a question as to which was named for the other—the fruit, or the town.

When, and by whom, it was introduced into America, is unknown; it is sufficient for us to know that it is here, in its many varieties of Wild Cherry, All Saints, Choke, Morrello and the royal Black-hearts, than which, there is nothing in the way of fruits richer and better.

Canned, or dried in sugar, they are an always welcome help to the housekeeper in winter and in their season form the basis of many delicious desserts. We give to-day, a few recipes for using them, which were sent to the Cook by one of Miss Prudence's girls—Miss Ora Ullom.

### Cherry Cup.

Sift together one pint of flour and one tablespoonful of baking powder; add two beaten eggs and sufficient milk to make a thin batter. Butter some small cups, place in each a spoonful of the batter, then some stoned cherries, a teaspoonful of sugar, and fill the cup with batter. Place the cups in a pan partly filled with hot water and bake them in a moderate oven for twenty-minutes. Serve with cherry sauce.

### Cherry Pudding.

This is a French recipe and very good: Soak one cupful of stale bread crumbs in one and one-half pints of boiling milk. When well mixed add the beaten yolks of four eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, two cupfuls of sugar and almond flavoring to taste. Remove the pits from two pounds of ripe cherries, stir them into the batter and lastly add the beaten whites of the eggs. Bake in a buttered pan for one and a half hours, turn from the mold while hot, sift sugar and cinnamon over it and serve hot.

### Cherry Sauce for Puddings.

Stir into a cream made of one tablespoonful each of flour and butter and one pint of water, one pound of stoned cherries, add four whole cloves and the grated rind and juice of one lemon. Simmer gently until the cherries are soft, then rub through a sieve. Sweeten to taste, let it boil for five minutes and serve.

### Cherry Souffle.

Rub together two tablespoonfuls each of flour and butter; when perfectly smooth stir this into a cupful of boiling milk and let it cook for five minutes. Remove from the fire and add the beaten yolks of four eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and a pinch of salt; mix well and let it cool. Then add a pint of cherries from which the stems and pits have been removed. Just before it is served, fold in the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth, pour into a pan and bake in a hot oven for half an hour.

To be good, a souffle must be served the instant it is taken from the oven, otherwise it will fall, and be heavy and indigestible.

### Seasonable Recipes.

At the request of Miss Mary Enamith, of Kansas, there are given two additional recipes for using strawberries:

### Canning Strawberries.

Select large, perfect berries, hull and wash them and pack closely in cans. Allowing one-half pound of sugar and one cupful of water to each quart of berries make a syrup to pour over the berries while it is boiling hot. Screw the covers loosely on the cans, place in a boiler, on a rack, with warm water up to the necks of the jars and let the water boil for fifteen minutes. Remove from the boiler, fill to running over with the boiling syrup and seal at once.

### Strawberry Sherbet.

One quart of strawberry juice, the juice of two lemons, four cupfuls of sugar and three pints of water. Serve in a punch bowl with a cupful of the whole berries floating at the top.

This correspondent advises making individual short cakes rather than one large enough for the whole family, claiming convenience and a better appearance when served.

For a refreshing drink on a warm June evening nothing can be better than one made from the following recipe, taken from Good Housekeeping:

### Strawberry Sherbet.

Make a syrup by boiling together for ten minutes two cups of water and four cupfuls of sugar. To this add two cupfuls of cold tea, four cupfuls of juice from fresh or canned strawberries, the juice of ten oranges and ten lemons and two cans of grated pineapple. Let this stand for one-half an hour, strain and add to it two gallons of ice water and two quarts of Apollonaris. This will give four and a half gallons of sherbet, sufficient to serve one hundred people.

Half fill a large punch bowl with this, place in it a large lump of ice and a cupful of red strawberries. It is well to reserve some of the undiluted syrup to strengthen the sherbet as it is weakened by the melting ice.

### Fruit Cups.

Mix well the juice of one lemon, one tablespoonful each of lime and pineapple juice, four tablespoonfuls of sugar. Serve in a large glass, with two tablespoonfuls of shaved ice and the glass filled with rich milk. Shake until it foams and drink immediately. For those who object to milk this may be made of water.

### Spinach Salad.

Carefully wash and pick over half a peck of spinach and cook in salted water till tender. Drain and chop fine, season with more salt if necessary, a little pepper, a tablespoonful of melted butter and a teaspoonful of lemon juice. Butter small tin molds—round pattypans answer very well—press the spinach into them and set away where it will chill. When ready to serve turn from the molds on slices of cold boiled ham, or tongue, with a spoonful of mayonnaise on each piece and garnish with parsley.

Canned spinach can be used, but will require to be more highly seasoned.

## The Merry-Go-Round.

"Cor Cordum," Arkansas, tells us what a lovely time we had at the picnic to which she invited us:

There were not many of the M. G. R.'s who found it possible to attend the "outing picnic" with "Mountain Sister" and myself, which we regretted, of course, but there were six, who, though not members of our society, were very good company, I assure you. We rode in lumber wagons to the Taney county park, which is usually a day's ride, but as we went it took us from 5 a. m. of one day till 7 a. m. of the next, but don't for an instant think we did not enjoy every minute of the time.

The park is a game preserve, having 3,000 acres under "game wire," 3,000 under "stock wire," and it is expected that there will soon be an addition of 620 acres more.

Enclosed in this are 600 deer and 54 elk. A number of pheasants and wild turkeys also make it their home, they having learned that they are safe here, and if shot at outside of the boundaries, will fly at once back to the place of safety. Wild deer, when frightened near the park, make their escape to a bluff which forms a boundary for one side of it, and as these often get within the enclosure and find escape impossible, the original number of animals has considerably increased.

The park is owned by eight men—all tobacconists, save one—living in St. Louis, Springfield, La Crosse and New York city. Once a year, these men, with their families, take an outing to the park and have a good time.

A flight of 450 steps leads down to White river. We descended, feeling very tired when we reached the bottom, and it did not rest us to find that the boys had locked the boathouse and gone away somewhere, thus depriving us of the row we had anticipated. Just like a boy, wasn't it?

Returning to the park, we were very much amused by hearing the caretaker call the deer and elk to come and be fed. After a great deal of coaxing, they came, but they do not like to be in the hot sun, even for a short time.

I am making this very long, but I must tell you that we camped out, except one night, when a prospective thunder storm sent us to a neighboring farmhouse for accommodation, but we found things worse than rain to endure there, so the remainder of the time we abjured farmhouses and their beds. I could tell you much that was very interesting of our experience, but this letter is growing too long.

What was the matter with "Sunflower Kid's" letter last week? Was that all he wrote? If so, I presume he had to stop to mend his clothes or do some cooking, as all these bachelor boys seem to be obliged to do. I, for one, do not pity them one bit, as there is no need of their remaining bachelors if they do not choose. If they must, they need not expect we will waste any sympathy on them.

"May Rice," Arkansas, returns to tell us how we are to find her.

When I invited you to come to my picnic, I forgot to tell you that you must come on the Iron Mountain road to Morrilton. (You will reach there about 10 o'clock in the morning of July 11, that is, if you start from your home at the right time.) There you will find plenty of carriages, and you can ask the way to Petit Jean Mount. After you reach the top of the mountain, take the right-hand road, and you will soon pass a house on the left-hand side of that road. About a mile from that house, you will come to another road, but turn to the left. Just drive a piece down that, and in a little while you will be here, where I shall do all I can to entertain you. And the next day what a jolly time we will have! I cannot explain further, because that old waste basket seems to be opening its great mouth at me, but come and see for yourselves.

No, "May," Miss Prudence did not receive the flowers you speak of.

"Uncle Will" invites us to enjoy an evening of pleasure with him "way down in Tennessee." As the date he has set is too early for us to accept, Miss Prudence will ask that he change it to June 27, at which time she hopes to give you a letter from him containing a full description of his entertainment. All who will accept will please send their names at once, and tell what they will come prepared to do to add to the pleasure of the occasion.

"Uncle Will," Tenn. To atone in some degree for my negligence in writing to the M. G. R.'s, I wish now to invite Miss Prudence and all of her Blade girls and boys to attend a graphophone entertainment which I propose to give in their honor at my house on the evening of June 11. I promise you an evening of genuine pleasure, and hope all will come.

"Mountain Sister," Ark., adds her testimony to that of "Cor Cordum" in regard to the park picnic:

Mr. "Zack Stubbs." I am glad to meet you. Though I have read some of your letters, and have seen many references made to you in our column, I did not feel very well acquainted with you until your last letter assured us that you "do not grieve for the past, but rejoice in the future." I am glad, indeed, that we newmembers are assured of a welcome in your presence.

I heartily concur in all that "Cor Cordum" has said about the pleasure we enjoyed at the picnic. The only thing left to wish for was the really, truly presence of some of the M. G. R.'s.

We would have been glad to have taken dinner with "Little Johnnie" in his bachelor home, but we were not quite sure how to find him.

I send for "Bean Pole's" birthday party, these lines by Robert Burns:

Birthdays are like the snowfall in the river,
A moment white, then gone forever,
Are like borealis rare
That flit ere you can point the place;
Are like the rainbow's lovely form
Evanishing amid the storm.

A long-delayed letter from one of our "best girls" is here given. Will she kindly tell Miss Prudence if her address is changed? The letter was so blurred that it looked as much like one thing as another. It was excusable on account of that "unfortunate" ink, but to keep the address book correctly, it will be a favor if she will explain.

Here is the letter, without a name so as to give you an opportunity of guessing who wrote it:

Spring is here in all of her beauty, and soon we shall have entirely forgotten the cold, dreary days that have been with us so long. It seems, though, as if winter could not take itself wholly away, something of it remains in the air. In the natural world it has left traces of death which not all the loveliness of spring can remove or bring back again to life.

It is so with our friends and associates; they may leave us, but they cannot take with them their influence for good or bad that must ever remain a part of ourselves. The shadow of the past throws its effect upon the present and the future.

In the descriptions of the Christmases that most interested the M. G. R.'s, I noticed that in nearly every instance it was these that came in childhood, or youth. Why is this? Is it because we are then more easily pleased, or that we have then freedom from the cares of the world which interfere so much with our joys in later life?

In connection with this thought came another, somewhat similar—what is the greatest event that can touch the human heart the deepest, what has been your experience, for I know this question cannot be answered the same by all persons?

Thinking of these things should give us a more serious feeling in regard to our conduct. If what we do or say is to affect our friend and neighbor, then certainly we should be very careful of our words and actions.

## MY LITTLE BOY.

When my little boy is gone,
House so lonesome all the day,
I can hardly stand the quiet
And I want to get away.
Silence seems like something real,
And it settles like a stone
On my heart until—God help me;
When my little boy is gone.

When my little boy's away,
Everything seems kind of blue;
And his playthings in the corner
Act as if they missed him, too.
Hold their little hands to me,
Like there's something they would say—
Mutely calling for their master—
When my little boy's away.

But I thank my God for this,
It is only for a while
Till I'll hear his happy prattle
And will see his dimpled smile.
With a heart of gratitude
For the hope I thus enjoy,
Do I pray the common Father
To protect my little boy.

I would rather see his face,
Hear his happy laughter ring,
Have him tell me that he loves me,
Than to be a sceptred king.
And I ask no boon but this:
Just to hear him at his play;
That the child who came from heaven
May abide with me alway.

When my little boy comes back,
He'll drive out this beastly quiet;
He will fill the still, old house
With his happy, childish riot.
All his playthings will be glad
And there will be an echo back
Of the sweetness of the sunshine,
When my little boy comes back.

—J. A. Edgerton in Boston Budget.

## Where a Little Boy Lives.

The little boy was fast asleep, and the clock struck twelve. The piano began

THE LITTLE BOY.

a scale but stopped short. "Well, I can't get any further," it groaned, "that pin is still there. I shall have to be tuned. Twenty-nine times, without stopping, to-day, that little boy sang 'Hurrah for the Red, White and Blue,' and I had to bang out the most frightful discords each time!"

"We all heard you, and were sorry for you!" squeaked the little French writing desk. "As for me, my legs tremble under me every time he comes near and throws back my lid—my poor, scratched lid!"

"You young people may have your mahogany scratched a little, but just think of me!" came from the tall Napoleon Desk between the windows. "Wait until you are one hundred years old, as I am! That Little Boy has no more respect for me than he has for his woolly dog! He tried his new penknife on me to-day!"

A muffled tone was heard from the floor. It was the Cashmere Rug speaking. "Half the bread and jelly he had to-day is daubed over in this corner. You can't imagine how uncomfortable it is to have your face left sticky over night! And I am always left in a jumble, besides being trampled full of sharp bits of nutshells!"

"Do let's go to sleep now," sighed the soft, cushiony voice of the green Morris Chair. "He has jumped about on me so much to-day that I ache still! Good night."

The next day two Men came in and took up the Cashmere Rug. What a beating and shaking it did get! It was too much exhausted to even groan, when, all clean and bright, it was once more spread on the floor.

Meanwhile a white-capped maid was washing all the wood of the furniture in a sparkling soap-suds. Then with a queer dark oil she rubbed and rubbed it, until she could see her face in every glossy surface.

Next came a Man with a little black bag, and took the Piano all apart; the dust and pins that had choked its voice were removed, and it sang sweetly under his fingers.

Then the chairs and desks and tables and sofas were put in place, and night came again.

"Well, how do you all feel now?" asked the Piano, as the Clock struck twelve. "I am not quite as happy myself as I expected to be. The Little Boy hasn't been near me all day; and, though I can sing now, somehow I don't feel like it."

"As for me," remarked the Napoleon Desk, "I confess that I, too, miss the Little Boy. Now that all his little finger-marks and the dents and scratches are polished away, I miss them. I have felt like a grandfather to that Little Boy, and I miss his little ways!"

"I should like to hold him in my arms for a minute or two, I confess," sighed the green Morris Chair. "They have pounded every crumb of his candy and cake from my cushions, and every little dusty heel mark has vanished!"

"It's altogether too bare and dismal," said the Cashmere Rug. "They have carried out his horse and rocked up his toys and all the picture books!"

"Well, don't fret us ill-tress ourselves," observed the Piano. "For to-morrow night we shall all have a brand-new lot of love pats and grease spots, and around us will be the same litter of his toys and things, and they will not clean house again until next fall!"—Clara Marie Platt, in Little Folks.

## WHEN WE DROP THE BROOM AND NEEDLE

When we drop the broom and needle and beneath the falling leaves
Take the long, long sleep that comes to all,
Will an angel come to comfort every soul that sits and grieves,
With a message clear as writing on a wall,
Saying, "She that passed away, though her feet were made of clay,
Bore a heart as chaste as gold,
Though she wore the common yoke, every syllable she spoke
Was uplifting, glad and bold.
No indifference or disdain kept her free from others' pain,
Life was precious to her, every drop.
For the querulous complaint, for the breath of scandal faint,
She had never time to stop.
She has gone, but still her face, like a sunbeam, haunts the place,
And the memory of her foot upon the stair,
Like a breeze upon the brow, like a perfume from a bough,
Puts an end to sighing, mourning, and despair."

When the silent voices call, and the days and years shall fall,
Silent fall, like the leaves upon the lea,
Will the angel speak such words of you and me?

—Good Housekeeping.

## The Cozy Corner.

With the usual summer increase of work, there is frequently corresponding decrease of strength and energy with housekeepers, so that any methods of making the work easier will be gladly welcomed. For the following suggestions the Cozy Corner is indebted to a "Kansas Housekeeper:"

No household can be managed successfully without system, and the larger the family, the more important good management becomes. Those who enjoy housework and have had several years of experience, get along nicely, but, unfortunately, all housewives do not belong to this class.

There is no reason why any woman should dislike housework, and if she does, it is usually because she has no method in her work, or has always done it in the same way until the task has become wearisome for lack of variety. A good plan for such would be for them to try a change in their methods for awhile and see if they do not find it more pleasant.

Then there are young housekeepers, who, being inexperienced and wishing to learn the best ways of doing are constantly experimenting and accepting every suggestion that is offered.

It would be impossible to devise a plan or system of work that would suit all housekeepers, for their needs and surroundings are so different, but each one should avail herself of all the labor saving devices possible, for we can better afford anything than a loss of health and strength from overwork.

Have the kitchen floor oiled, which will save you the hard and disagreeable task of scrubbing. Oil cloth or linoleum for the dining room is pretty and easy to keep clean. In addition to the daily sweeping, wrap a soft cloth around the broom and go over the linoleum twice a week, to more perfectly free it from dust. When it needs washing, dissolve a little borax and a very little soap in a pailful of soft, hot water, dip the mop-cloth of old flannel into this solution and go over the floor with it, wiping it dry as soon as possible.

During the semi-annual housekeeping give the oilcloth a coat of varnish and it will last a long time. Care should be taken that the varnish is perfectly dry before the floor is used.

Square or oblong pieces of oilcloth placed under the children's plates will save much washing and wear of tablecloths. Choose the plain white tablecloth and either pink or bind the edges. These can be wiped with a wet cloth after each meal so they will always be clean.

Do not feel that you must dress your little children in white every day. Dark ginghams and percales are very pretty when neatly made, and save much washing and ironing, which is usually considered the hardest part of the weekly work. Modern invention has done a great deal to lighten this disagreeable task. Washing machines of various kinds, and prices, are for sale in nearly every town, and it is not a difficult task to find one that will be satisfactory. Rubber wringers are almost indispensable in saving hard work and are not at all expensive.

A soap which saves a great deal of labor and cleanses the clothes beautifully, is made by dissolving five pounds of good laundry soap in two gallons of hot water, add six ounces of powdered borax, stir till well mixed, and keep in stone jars until needed. This is especially useful when boiling white clothes, and it requires very little rubbing to remove dirt when this is used.

Silver plated knives and forks are great labor savers, as they do not need scouring as do steel ones. They add much to the attractive appearance of a table, and now the prices are within the reach of nearly every family.

By utilizing these and other little ways of saving time and strength, the work of housekeeping will lose many of its disagreeable features.

One of the Cozy Corner boys—"P. L. Hamilton"—tells in a very entertaining manner an experience that will doubtless recall similar ones to many of the early settlers of our western states. It may add to the interest of the story to know that the author is less than a dozen years of age:

On the 20th of August, 1876, my father left Ohio with his family, and arrived in September at our new home in Nebraska.

The following month he saw a wild horse coming around our house, and having nothing else to do just then, he determined to catch and tame it. He tied our horse, Jim, out on the prairie, not far from the house. The wild horse soon made its acquaintance, and before long would come with him to eat from the stacks that stood against the barns.

Father then built a corral around the stacks and fastened ropes reaching from its sliding gate, to the house, three hundred feet away.

He and grandfather took turns at night in watching. One night grandfather said the horse was in the corral, but father thought it was a mistake, so did not shut the gate, but the next morning he found that it was no who had been mistaken, as he saw the horse go away; then he was sorry he had not done as his father told him.

A few nights later they both saw the stranger in the corral, and closed the gate by means of the ropes, and the mustang was safe. After a while father took a rope and going to the corral, swung it around and around, driving the horse nearer and nearer the barn doors until finally she went in. A stall was built around her, and it was not long before she was so used to us that my father blindfolded her and led her out of doors to begin training her. In less than three months she was as well trained and as good a horse as any one would wish to see, and my father thought he had reason to be proud of his first attempt at capturing and breaking a wild horse.

M. B. B.:—The newest handkerchiefs this season are of very sheer lawn with narrower borders than formerly. There is less of lace and footing used in these borders, and more hand-work. Tatting is especially in favor for these borders,

## OUR WONDER COLUMN

1—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American statesman and jurist, born at Salisbury, New Hampshire, January 18, 1782. He entered Dartmouth college in 1797, and taught school in winter to pay his expenses. In 1834 he went to Boston and entered the law office of Mr. Gore, and in 1805, having been admitted to the bar, he established himself in business in Portsmouth, N. H. He married in 1808, was elected to Congress and made a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Congress, and on December 22, 1832, pronounced at Plymouth, on the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, the first of the remarkable series of orations that gave him first rank among American orators. In 1835 he gave an oration at the laying of the corner stone of Bunker Hill monument, and in 1843 another at its completion. In 1826 he pronounced the eulogy of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. From this time until his death, which occurred at Marshfield, Mass., October 24, 1852, his career was brilliantly successful, with the exception that he twice craved the office of President of the United States, and was twice defeated, not even receiving a nomination. He was a striking looking man, large, swarthy, with deep-set eyes, a deep, powerful voice, and a solemn and earnest manner. CLAIRE VOYANT.

2—COMBINATION PUZZLE.

```
      O
    O   O
  X X O X X
  X X O X X
O O O O O O O O O
  X X O X X
  X X O X X
      O
    O   O
```

1—A consonant.
2—A consonant.
3—To appropriate the goods of others.
4—A loan in Russia.
5—To forfeit.
6—A great English horse race.
7—A part of the eye.
8—A vowel.
9—A consonant. BELLE BURRITT.

3—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A dealer in poultry bought 25 geese, of which 4 died; he sold to his grain dealer at a certain rate per cent; and 2/3 to A so as to gain twice as much per cent; and the remainder to C so as to gain three times as much per cent as the first sold, by which dealing gained 20 per cent on the whole. At what rate per cent were the respective lots sold? W. P. E.

Please send arithmetical solution to this problem.—Ed.

4—AMALGAMATED ANIMALS.

Take one-sixth of a monkey, one-fifth of a hyena, one-fourth of a lion, one-fifth of a snake, one-sixth of a tiger, one-fourth of a bear, one-fifth of a zebra, one-eighth of a giraffe, one-fifth of a camel, and produce what excuses us all when we are caught going to the circus.

TERENCE O'SHAUGHNESY.

5—QUERY.

What state, at what time, was called the state of Franklin?

OLD DAN TUCKER.

6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"Reason's voice and God's,
Nature's and Duty's, never are at odds."

ILLI NOIS.

Answers to Puzzles of June [illegible]

1—H. Whitney.
2—Mohicans.
3—A's gain 35 and 5-8 dollars; B's gain, 4 and 4-9 dollars; C's stock, $200. (See Chat.)
4—Words forming ladder: Stair, ratio, nose, olive, sweet. Single letters to form: primate, stereotype; name, Roosevelt.
5—In ancient times Pilgrims and soldiers used the cross as a signature, whether they could write or not, as a symbol that the person making it pledged himself by his Christian faith to the truth of the matter to which he affixed it. It was first practiced by Christians to distinguish [illegible] from Pagans.
6—Cowper wrote:
"He is a freeman whom the truth makes free,
And all are slaves beside."

The solution [illegible] by the author to the problem answered [illegible] today is as follows: A's 1-3 minute 25 [illegible] equals 100, the sum of A's and B's gains. Also, 2/3 1-3 dollars plus 2/3 2/3 dollars equals 4/3 the gain of the first stocks. Then as 4/3 : 20 :: 2/3 1-3 : 3 1/3 dollars. A's gain in them as 4/3 : 20 :: 2/3 2/3 : 3 1/3 dollars. B's gain; then as 100 : 20 :: 3 1/3 : 3 1/3 dollars, themselves from Pagans.

The school mistress thinks the Cademy boys were all planning corr this week, as 211 1-2 dollars, Cor's stock, [illegible] 200 dollars. Only [illegible] was the only girl present [illegible] and the school hour was devoted to [illegible] friendly chat between pupil and teacher.

# CLEVER SCHEME.

## Empress Dowager to Put Prince Tuan's Son on the Throne.

London, June 17.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Globe, in a telegram under to-day's date, says he learns in Chinese quarters that the dowager empress proposes, when the court reaches Kai-Fong-Fu, in Honan, to announce that the emperor has been killed by brigands and that Prince Tuan's son has succeeded to the throne. The dowager empress will then establish a new capital at Kai-Fong-Fu, which will be connected by railway with Nankin. The contract for this railway will be given to John C. Ferguson, of Boston, who, the correspondent understands, will sell the concession to the Russians.

The correspondent adds that Ferguson is acting on behalf of Li Hung Chang and Taotai Shang, who hope to escape censure by throwing the blame for the transaction upon Ferguson.

### EARLY AGREEMENT.

Washington, June 17.—A cablegram has been received at the state department from Special Commissioner Rockhill, fully confirming the Associated Press report from Pekin to the effect that an early and complete agreement of the indemnity question is expected and that, too, on the basis of the proposition, variously known as the American, the British and the British-American.

The officials here are hopeful that the present week will witness the close of the negotiations on the subject of indemnity though it is possible that a further slight delay may occur through a yielding to the desire of one of the ministers to be allowed another opportunity to consult with his home government.

Once the subject of indemnity is out of the way, the withdrawal of the foreign troops from China will progress with rapidity. But there are still several other matters of the first order of importance to be finally adjusted by the ministers, and one that is expected to give the most trouble is that of the arrangement of new trade treaties between the powers and China.

### VON KETTELER'S BODY.

Peking, June 15.—The body of Von Kettler, the German minister, who was murdered by Chinese in the early part of the troubles in China, was removed from the legation yesterday morning and shipped to Germany. Impressive ceremonies, military, diplomatic and religious were held before the body left.

An American guard of honor accompanied the remains to the train.

Dr. Mumm Von Schwartzenstein, the German minister, expressed to Major Robertson, commander of the American legation guards, the appreciation of the German officials.

### AMERICAN EXECUTED.

Chicago, June 15.—A special to the Chronicle from El Paso, Texas, says: Samuel Baca, an American citizen, has just been shot by the military authorities of Chihuahua, Mexico. He was extradited last April for leading a gang of raiders into Mexico, where they committed one of the most brutal crimes known in the annals of the border. They tortured a Mexican merchant and compelled him to reveal the hiding place of his money. They seared his flesh with hot irons and mutilated him. There were six men in the band and after finishing with the man they treated his pretty young wife in a horrible manner.

Baca was captured in Texas and surrendered by the state department to Mexico. He was tried at Chihuahua, found guilty and sentenced to be shot. Last Monday morning at daybreak he was led from his cell to the patio in the interior of Chihuahua prison. A squad of ten picked men under command of a lieutenant had already been drawn up in line. At the command of the lieutenant they fired as one and the body of Baca, the Texan, toppled over and lay upon the ground riddled with bullets.

### WENT OUT OF BUSINESS.

New York, June 13.—As a result of losses sustained in the Jacksonville fire, one New York fire insurance company, which has been operating since 1851, retired yesterday from active business. When the Florida loss was reported it was said that the Pacific Fire Insurance company, of New York, had been hit hard, although the exact amount was not known. It developed to-day, however, that the company's claims as a result of that one fire aggregated $800,000 and that late last night the company's risks were reinsured with the Westchester Fire Insurance Co., of New York. The contract of reinsurance went into effect yesterday so that the Pacific, which ranked high among the smaller underwriting concerns, is no longer in business. The Jacksonville losses did not cripple the Pacific, for it had a surplus beyond all claims, but it reduced its margin above capital to such an extent that the directors decided to withdraw from the field. The Pacific had more than $60,000,000 insurance in force which will be amply protected by the terms of the reinsurance deal.

### AFTER LANDS IN MEXICO.

Mexico City, June 18.—A Mormon agent, James M. Cannon, is here for the purpose of securing from the government a concession for settling a thousand Mormon families in Sonora, on the lands from which Yaqui Indians have been driven. Mr. Cannon says:

"We believe that if suitable tracts of land are placed at our disposal in the Yaqui country we will do much in this country in the interest of peace, for the Mormon church has faced the Indian problem almost since its organization.

"We require no rifles in our management of the red brother, and are always instilling into his mind that we are his friends and not his foes."

### NEGRO MASONRY.

Tacoma, Wash., June 13.—The grand lodge of Masons have rescinded the resolution adopted two years ago, recognizing negro Masonry. The action of the lodge at that time was severely criticised all over the United States, and as a result, the next session of the grand lodge attempted to return to the old established principles, but the resolution was so artfully drawn, that sister lodges refused to construct it as an honest expression. The lodge has now, in unmistakable language, made its position known.

### Blew a Safe.

Guthrie, Okla., June 14.—At Coyle, 20 miles from here, Ben Cravens and a companion blew open the Santa Fe safe with dynamite, securing $1,500 and escaped. The safe and part of the building were wrecked. Cravens killed two members of a posse chasing him near Pawnee two months ago. He escaped from the Kansas state penitentiary mine last winter, holding the guard with a toy pistol.

### Gen. Gardner Dead.

Memphis, Tenn., June 17.—Gen. William Montgomery Gardner, a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, died here last night, aged 78. Gen. Gardner graduated from the military academy at West Point in the class of 1846. His leg was shattered at the first battle of Manassaas, where he was colonel of the eighth Georgia regiment.

Canada wants to control her own militia and make her own treaties.

# BOER VICTORY.

## Over the Victorian Rifles. Serious Reverse to the British.

London, June 17.—Lord Kitchener has cabled from Pretoria as follows:

"Near Welmansrust, twenty miles south of Middelburg, 250 Victorian mounted rifles from General Beaston's column, were surprised in camp at Steenkootspruit by a superior force of Boers at 7:30 p. m., June 12. The enemy crept up to within short range and poured a deadly fire into the camp, killing two officers and sixteen men and wounding four officers and thirty-eight men, of whom twenty-eight were slightly wounded. Only two officers and fifty men escaped to General Beaston's camp. The remainder were taken prisoners and released. Two pompoms were captured by the enemy. Full details have not yet been received."

The serious reverse which Lord Kitchener reports is the first accident of the kind that has happened to the Australian contingent and it is supposed to be due to neglect of proper picketing. Although it is offset by the defeat inflicted upon DeWet, the loss of the guns is regarded as a serious matter which will encourage the Boers to continue the struggle.

More or less fanciful accounts are published on the continent of alleged peace negotiations, but there is nothing in them, and nothing has come of the interview between Mrs. Botha and Mr. Kruger beyond revealing the fact that Mr. Kruger will listen to no proposals until they are accompanied with a guarantee of the independence of the republics.

### DE WET DEFEATED.

London, June 17.—Lord Kitchener telegraphs the war office from Pretoria under Saturday's date, as follows:

"During the march from Vrede, Orange River Colony, Elliot's column engaged the enemy under DeWet, on June 6, and, after severe fighting captured a convoy of 71 loaded wagons, 45 prisoners, 58 rifles, 10,000 rounds of ammunition, and 4,000 cattle. The Boers left 17 killed and 3 wounded on the field. Our casualties were 3 officers and 17 men killed, and 1 officer and 24 men wounded."

A dispatch from Durham says:

"It is reported here that the surrender of 100 men under Commandant Van Rensburg at Pietersburg is preliminary to the surrender of 1,000 men in that district."

### TO PAY WAR DEBT.

New York, June 13.—A dispatch to the World from London says:

The British government has decided to levy $250,000,000 on the Transvaal gold mines to pay half the cost of the war.

Sir David Barbour, formerly finance minister for India, who was commissioned to report upon the taxable capacity of these mines, advised Colonial Secretary Chamberlain to levy $175,000,000, but Mr. Chamberlain, after consultation with Lord Milner, increased the maximum in the amount named.

Barbour's report is awaited here with the keenest interest in political and financial circles.

This recommendation, when it becomes known here, is certain to cause consternation among the Kaffir stockholders, who fancied that the idea of taxing the mines, which are mostly owned in England, had been abandoned.

As these very gold mines were the real underlying cause of the war, many have maintained that their British owners should be made to bear a large share, at least, of its heavy burden.

### COURT-MARTIALED AND SHOT

Pretoria, June 12.—Two Boers have been court-martialed and shot for trying to escape from Pretoria and to rejoin their commandoes, after having taken their oath of neutrality.

### CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

London, June 17.—Replying to questions in the house of commons to-day Mr. Brodrick, the war secretary, said there was 40,229 persons in the "concentration camps" of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. The deaths in these camps for the month of May numbered 98 men and women and 318 children. The announcement of the mortality was received with groans from the Irish members and cries of "scandalous." Mr. Brodrick added that the authorities were arranging for the release of the women and children who had friends to receive them, but the government could not undertake to feed them in isolated positions.

### GEN. MAY DEAD.

New Orleans, June 17.—Gen. Eugene May, a prominent wholesale druggist died to-day from injuries sustained in a fall from a spirited horse last week.

Gen. May served in the civil war with the famous Washington artillery, of this city, and at the time of his death was inspector general of the state National Guard. He was 56 years of age.

### HOTEL BURNED.

West Baden, Ind., June 14.—8:30 a. m.—The Mineral Springs hotel was destroyed by fire early to-day.

No person was injured.

The fire broke out at 1 a. m. in the bake shop in the south end of the building. It burned rapidly, and by 3 o'clock the hotel had been completely destroyed. The loss is $500,000, insurance $100,000. Two hundred and twenty-five guests were registered at the hotel last night. Most of them lost their effects. The guests were transferred to French Lick and most of them left for their homes on morning trains.

People who are wealthy are begging for wraps or anything to wear. Many have nothing except their night attire. Relief is being sent from French Lick, Louisville and Indianapolis.

### Repairs to the Oregon.

San Francisco, June 15.—It is estimated that the repairs to the Oregon, which has just arrived from the orient, rendered necessary by the damage sustained when she was wrecked in the Gulf of Pechili, will require about six months on the dry dock and cost fully $250,000.

### Submarine Torpedo Boat.

New York, June 13.—The submarine torpedo boat Fulton was successfully launched yesterday at Elizabeth, N. J. She was built by Lewis Nixon for the Holland Torpedo Boat Co., and is similar in all respects to those being built at the Nixon yard for the United States navy.

### The Independence.

Boston, June 13.—Thomas W. Lawton, owner of the Independence, to-day stated that he knew nothing about a syndicate having been formed in New York to purchase his yacht, and denied that negotiations had been begun for such purchase.

Elliot's column encountered part of De Wet's force, which it defeated, and captured a convoy. Talk of peace renewed.

Report of Transvaal concessions commission irritating to German and Dutch shareholders.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

# Prevention of Disease

## Keep the Stomach Right.

It is surprising what a safeguard a healthy stomach is against disease. And again it is not so surprising when it is remembered that the only way we get pure blood, strong nerves and firm flesh is from wholesome food, well digested. It is the half digested food that causes the mischief. When the stomach is weak, slow, inactive, the food lies in the stomach for hours, fermenting, forming gases which poison the blood and the whole system, causing headache, pains in the back, shoulder blades and chest, loss of appetite, palpitation, biliousness.

The safest cure for indigestion is Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, composed of vegetable essences, fruit salts, pure pepsin and Golden Seal. Dissolve one or two of these tablets in the mouth after each meal. They are pleasant tasting and mingling with the food so assist the weak stomach that the food is perfectly digested before it has time to ferment.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cure indigestion and increase flesh because they digest flesh forming foods like meat, eggs, etc.

Sold by druggists at 50 cents per package. Absolutely safe and harmless.

# GEN. SHAFTER

## On Alleged Frauds in Disposing of Military Supplies.

San Francisco, June 13.—Speaking of the alleged extensive frauds in disposing of military supplies supposed to have been stolen, Gen. Shafter said:

"I am of the opinion that the goods found by the police were purchased from the soldiers passing in and out of this port. More than 60,000 men have passed through this port during the war. If one man in every ten of these soldiers sold to dealers a pair of shoes, 600 pairs would thus be placed in the hands of outsiders. The same rule applies to shirts and blankets.

"Notwithstanding the fact that those having government property wrongfully in their possession can be prosecuted on a charge of felony and given a sentence of from one to five years' confinement, there are plenty of men willing to take the chance. The goods are first-class, and can be purchased from the soldiers at a ridiculously low figure.

"Soldiers can be prevented from selling the stuff. In disposing of it, he leaves himself short. The officer who issues it to the men inquires as to the quantity of goods he has in his possession. If the officers thinks he is amply supplied, he refuses to issue the goods the soldier asks for. In this manner, the enlisted man is prevented from drawing more than he needs.

"In my opinion, the police and federal authorities are exposing a system of petty thieving. Owing to the large number of men, these petty dealers have had opportunities to deal with, their thievery has grown to larger proportions than it otherwise would have.

"The military authorities have now nothing to do with the affair, other than the seizure of government goods found in the possession of civilians, the possession of which cannot be satisfactorily accounted for. The detection and prosecution of these dealers rests with the civil and federal authorities, and I hope they make a success of it.

"So far as crookedness existing among army officers is concerned, candidly I do not believe there is any.

"The published statement to the effect that a large quantity of army supplies has been found in a corn warehouse, the location of which was not given out, has not as yet been substantiated by any subsequent developments."

### TRANSPORT SUNK.

New York, June 15.—While the United States transport Ingalls was in the balance in the dry-dock at the Erie Basin, South Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, where she was about to undergo extensive repairs, she suddenly slipped from the blocks and capsized. One man is known to have been killed and many injured. There were about 240 carpenters, machinists and other laborers at work on the vessel and dock at the time. It is supposed that the vessel was thrown from an even keel by ballast improperly placed, by the shifting of the blocks upon which she rested, causing her to list to starboard, driving the shoring beams through the rotten walls of the old floating dry dock in which she was cradled. Besides the mechanics and other workmen which crowded the vessel and dock, preparing her for a voyage to Manila, there were supposed, to have been about thirty Italian laborers in the hold of the ship, employed in shifting the pig iron ballast. To make certain that all on board had been accounted for, preparations were made to-day for a thorough search of the basin. Divers were sent to the bottom and the enclosure was carefully dragged.

Some of the workmen and dockmen still insist that a number of men who were at work in the hold of the vessel perished. The Ingalls is about half full of water, and efforts are being made to rid her of it. Until this is done, it can not be known whether any lives were lost among the hold gang.

### THAT BURNING MINE.

Port Royal, Pa., June 13.—Another exploring party went into the burning mine at this place at 9:30 o'clock this morning to try and recover the bodies of the men below. The party was composed of ten men, and they were told before they started that they were taking their lives in their hands, as the mine is full of gas and more explosions are liable to occur at any time.

At 3:40 this morning, the seventh explosion occurred. It was caused by the gas igniting from the fire below, and it is expected that other explosions will follow to-day. Inspector Dixon, who headed the party this morning, is confident that he will be able to recover some of the bodies. The party went down in two sections, and as each cage was lowered, the crowd on the outside of the ropes gave a cheer and many farewells "God speeds" were said.

The inquest on the bodies of those already taken out of the mine on Tuesday was resumed again this morning.

### SUNDAY AT PAN-AMERICAN.

Rochester, N. Y., June 13.—The proceedings instituted by Oscar W. Chapin, of Buffalo, for the removal of Police Commissioner Charles Rapp and John A. Cooper, of that city, for malfeasance of office, in permitting the gates of the Pan American exposition to remain open on Sundays has been dropped by stipulation. Mr. Chapin in his petition for the dismissal of his complaint states that he has become satisfied that the commissioners are in no way guilty of neglect of duty and that the gates of the big show can be opened on the Sabbath without disturbing the religious liberty and repose of the community.

### THE YUKON OPEN.

Seattle, Wash., June 15.—The Yukon is open from end to end, according to news brought by the steamer Dolphin, which arrived yesterday. The ship brought $40,000 in gold dust. The presence of $7,500,000 of gold dust in the banks of Dawson has caused a renewal of speculation as to what the total output of the Klondike will be this year. Estimates range from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000.

### Smallpox Among Indians.

Wichita, Kas., June 14.—A dispatch received last night from El Reno, Okla., states that Dr. White has returned from the Kiowa and Comanche country, where he had been sent to investigate smallpox rumors, and reports that an epidemic of black smallpox, fatal in nearly every instance, is raging among the Indians. This is the country soon to be opened for settlement.

# COAL PRODUCTION.

## Last Year's the Largest on Record in This Country.

Washington, June 12.—Official reports show that the year 1900 closed the century with the largest coal production ever recorded in the United States and continued the supremacy of the United States among the coal producing countries of the world. Practically completed returns to Edward W. Parker, statistician of the United States geological survey, show the total output of coal in 1900 to have been 267,542,444 short tons, an increase over the preceding year of 15,802,452 tons, or a little more than 5 per cent. The value of this product was $207,920,000, an increase of 16 per cent over 1899. Coal producers felt a much greater benefit from the improved trade conditions in 1900 than in either 1898 or 1899. Coal contracts are usually made a long time ahead, sometimes more than a year, and much coal was delivered in 1899 at less than it cost to produce it, the price of labor having advanced before the operators could advance the price of coal. The value of the coal output in 1900 (the value being free on board cars at the mines) was equal to nearly one-third of the value of the total mineral product of the United States in 1899.

Maryland, Oregon and Idaho were the only states whose coal product in 1900 was less than that of 1899. Owing to the strike in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania in the autumn of 1900 the production of anthracite coal decreased about 3,000,000 long tons, the product in 1900 being 50,088,982 long tons, against 53,944,647 long tons in 1899. This decrease was more than made up for by an increase of nearly 5,500,000 short tons (about 4,900,000 long tons) in the output of bituminous coal in the state. The decrease in Maryland amounted to 782,708 short tons, or over 15 per cent, and in Oregon to 33 1-3 per cent, of the product in 1899. West Virginia showed the largest increase in tonnage, exceeding 20,000,000 for the first time. The next largest gain was an increase of 2,605,138 short tons in Ohio. The net gain in Pennsylvania amounted to 2,150,000 short tons. Alabama gained 800,000 tons, or 11 per cent. The most notable comparative gains were made in Arkansas, the Indian Territory, Michigan and Utah. Kansas increased her production 600,000 tons, or 16 per cent, and Kentucky 575,000 tons, or 12 per cent.

Prior to 1899 Great Britain was the greatest coal producing country of the world, but in that year the United States took first place. The production of Great Britain in 1900 amounted to 225,170,163 long tons, or 252,190,573 short tons, compared with which the United States has a lead of 15,300,000 short tons, or just double that of the preceding year.

### HENDERSON IN PARIS.

Paris, June 14.—D. B. Henderson, speaker of the United States House of Representatives who was received yesterday, with Representative Gillett by President Loubet, came away with the best impressions of his visit. Mr. Henderson said to the correspondent of the Associated Press. "The president received us most cordially. We felt as much at home as though calling on President McKinley.

"I found Mr. Loubet to be a man of charming manners and of simple democratic tastes. Our conversation, which lasted for some time, convinced me that he is a high-minded patriot, devoting his efforts to the largest interests of his country.

"His allusions to the United States showed him to be a sincere admirer of our country and its institutions, and he is inspired with cordial sympathy for President McKinley.

"I had previously met M. Deschanel (president of the chamber of deputies), who was most courteous and enabled me to be present at a session of the chamber under his auspices. There was nothing striking in the session, at which the bill providing for old age pensions was being discussed, but I had an opportunity of seeing the house in a deliberative mood, performing serious work. M. Deschanel tendered me a standing invitation to attend any session of the chamber during my stay and invited myself and wife and Messrs. Gillet and Field to his reception on Saturday.

"I am going to London, June 20, and thence to Scotland, to re-visit my birthplace in Aberdeenshire, which I left when a child. I shall afterwards make a tour of the European countries, whose parliamentary institutions I am anxious to study on the spot. I hope to attend a session of one or two parliaments."

### A BIGAMOUS EARL.

London, June 17.—Earl Russell was arrested to-day on a charge of having contracted a bigamous marriage in the United States. The earl was met at the railway station upon his arrival in the country by detectives with a warrant and was taken to the Bow street police court, where he was formally charged. The nobleman appeared to be quite unconcerned.

While Earl Russell awaited in the anteroom the summons to appear before the magistrate, the woman he married in America, joined him. When the case was called a representative of the public prosecutor said the prisoner was charged with feloniously marrying Mollie Cooke in America, April 15, 1900, while his wife Mabel, Countess Russell, was alive.

The prosecution proceeded to outline the earl's marriage to Mabel Scott (his first countess), their separation, his subsequent disappearance from England with a neighbor, Mrs. Somerville, and the discovery that he and Mrs. Somerville were together at Reno, Nev. On April 14, 1900, Earl Russell obtained a license to marry Mollie Cooke, otherwise Mrs. Somerville, and a judge performed the ceremony April 15.

Counsel for the earl pointed out that the prosecution omitted mention of the divorce proceedings instituted by his lordship in America.

In the event of a conviction, the case will be taken to the house of lords, as Earl Russell is entitled to a trial by his peers.

### MOZART'S SKULL.

London, June 17.—The skull of Mozart, or what was believed to have been his skull, seems to have disappeared. The late Professor Hyrtl, of the Vienna university, used to keep in his study a skull which he firmly believed to be Mozart's, having inherited it, in 1868, from his brother Jacob, an engraver.

Herr Jacob Hyrtl received it from the son of the gravedigger of St. Marx cemetery, who, in 1801, when a common grave was reopened, recognized the shell in which he buried Mozart in 1791, took out the skull of the great composer, kept it, and bequeathed it, as a relic, to his son.

These details were communicated in 1875 by Professor Hyrtl to the Fremdenblatt, and it is this paper which now reports the disappearance of the skull. It was believed to be in the Mozart house in Salzburg, to which Professor Hyrtl bequeathed it in his will, but it is not there.

The professor's executor, Herr Schoffel, the deputy replying to a question asked by the burgomaster of Salzburg, has stated that he knows nothing of the skull. The Fremdenblatt expresses doubts whether the relic will ever reach the Salzburg Mozarteum.

### Snow in June.

Denver, June 15.—Fully a foot of snow fell during the night in the mountain regions about Leadville and Cripple Creek. This establishes a new record. Serious floods are to be feared as the weather to-day turned exceedingly mild.

# WILL SURRENDER.

## Gen. Cailles Has Made an Agreement to Do So.

Manila, June 17.—Cols. Infant and Guivar, representatives of Gen. Cailles, have signed the name of their principal to an agreement to surrender.

Under the terms of this agreement, Gen. Cailles is to assemble his men at Santa Cruz, Laguna province, as quickly as possible, and there surrender himself and his command to the American authorities. The exact number of his forces is uncertain, but there will probably be more than 500.

For more than a year past, Gen. Cailles has commanded the insurgent forces operating on the east side of Bay lake, not far from Manila. He is said to be a French half-caste, and during the last revolution he has acquired a reputation for vindictiveness and cruelty.

The society of Mando-Ducats, whose practice it was to assassinate and bury alive those of their countrymen who accepted American sovereignty whenever the latter fell into their hands, operated with the cognizance, if not the support of Gen. Cailles. At one time Cailles offered $10 for the heads of all Americans brought to him, and, more recently, he offered a reward of $10,000 for the head of Capt. Edward M. Jones, jr., of the Eighth infantry. Since the capture of Aguinaldo, Cailles, who was one of the few insurgent leaders who did not surrender under the terms of amnesty, has been persistently pursued by the American troops. He was declared to have been wounded in one engagement last month, and negotiations for his surrender have been going on with Gen. Sumner for some weeks past. He was declared to be an outlaw by American authorities, and this fact, which meant that he could not expect to enjoy indemnity for his past deeds and violations of honorable warfare, but would have to stand trial on the many charges against him, doubtless compelled him to prolong his rsesistance. The members of the federal party advised him to surrender, but this he persistently refused to do until he saw that his capture was inevitable.

### CAPTURED FILIPINOS.

Washington, June 15.—The War department gave out statistics to-day showing the extent of the disintegration of the Philippine insurrection. The compilation of reports covers the period up to April 17, 1901. Up to January 1, 1901, the total number of insurgents captured or surrendered was 21,497, together with 5,048 rifles, 56 field pieces, something over 3,000 shells and balls, 573,860 rounds of ammunition and 19 tons of powder.

From January 1 to April 17 the number of captures include 247 officers, 2,459 men; the number surrendered was 820 officers, 6,492 men; making a total of 1,067 officers, 8,951 men, or a grand total up that date of 31,415 insurgents captured. To this is to be added 1,908 rifles captured, 4,300 surrendered, a total of 6,208, 45,000 rounds of ammunition, 408 holes and 24 pieces of cannon.

The compilation shows surrenders and captures on nearly every day from January 2 to the close of the report. The surrender of Lieutenant General Trias in Southern Luzon was of more importance than almost any other save that of Aguinaldo, his surrender practically ending the insurrection in the section over which he had command. General Trias since has been made governor of Cavite province. All of the more important captures and surrenders were published at the time they took place.

### APPOINTMENTS.

Manila, June 12.—The Philippine commission has passed an act creating fourteen judicial circuits.

The following appointments have been made by the Philippine commission: General Mariano Trias, governor of Cavite; R. M. Shearser, treasurer, Ambrosio Flores, governor of Rizal; Capt. James E. Hill (of the 42d regiment), treasurer, Capt. Jacob F. Krebs (of the 22d regiment), governor of Nueva Ecija; Lieut. Richard C. Day of the 34th regiment, treasurer.

### SURRENDER AT LIPA.

Manila, June 14.—Colonel Bolanos, with 5 officers and 41 rifles, has surrendered at Lipa, Batangas province.

The recent battle with the insurgents at Lipa, in which Lieutenant Springer was killed and Captain Wilhelm and Lieutenant Lee were mortally wounded, was begun by the Americans. The disproportionate number of officers hit is said to be chargeable to the fact that there were several deserters from the American army with the rebels.

The Island of Panay is being ravaged by cholera and so great is the havoc caused by the disease that the natives are hauling carts to Iloilo.

### GEN. MACARTHUR.

Manila, June 13.—Governor General MacArthur expects to leave on July 1 for the United States. He will sail on the transport Meade for Yagusaki, and after spending two weeks there, will embark on the transport Sheridan for San Francisco.

### THE CIVIL CODE.

Manila, June 13.—The United States Philippine commission to-day began the consideration of the code of civil procedure. The American lawyers argued against the provision making Spanish the court language.

### Now a Good Indian.

Cheyenne, Wyo., June 14.—Sharp Nose, chief of the Northern Arapahoes of the Wind River reservation, is dead. Sharp Nose was the war leader of his tribe and urged going on the warpath at the slightest provocation. He was the leader of the recent rebellion against the Indian agent at Fort Washakie and his death undoubtedly will have a quieting effect on the Arapahoes.

Future international law expected to crystalize around The Hague arbitration court.

SENT FREE TO MEN.

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had been suffering for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly gratiful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 347 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

AVOID STOCK EPIDEMICS.

Baton Rouge, La., June 7, 1900.

Last March our hogs began to die out with cholera. Up to May we lost 22 grown and small ones. We tried everything but nothing did them any good. I had 56 turkeys grown and young, to die. I sent to the nearest drug store and got a can of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine and found relief for them right away after three doses. I did not lose any more. They look healthy now.

GEORGIANA NEWMAN.

Epidemics destroy as many hogs and fowls as are sold. Many readers of this paper are sustaining heavy losses in their stock, when a little Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine in the feed occasionally would keep all the stock and poultry on the premises in perfect health. The diseases of stock are not complicated. Digestive disorders are about all the troubles they experience. And Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is just the thing to stimulate digestion and quicken the liver.

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK AND POULTRY MEDICINE

cures cholera in fowls and restores a hog to health if any medicine will do that. But the prudent man will not wait until his stock becomes sick before he gives it medicine. It is easier and cheaper to keep it well than to bring it back to health. An occasional dose of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine will keep the liver active. No animal with a healthy liver ever took any contagion. A 25c can of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine will keep a flock or herd healthy for a month, in the midst of contagion, and will save many dollars for the raiser.

If your dealer does not keep it, send 25c to the laboratory of The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and a half-pound air-tight can of the medicine will be mailed to you. For advice in cases requiring special directions and an illustrated book on the treatment of stock and poultry diseases, address the manufacturers

# FOUND GOLD

## By Digging After a Big Lizard in Arizona.

Phoenix, Ariz., June 15.—A few days ago a report reached this city of a great find of gold made in the hills west of the old Vulture mine, by Daniel Johnson and Wm. Edgerton, two New York prospectors. The peculiar particulars of the discovery have just been received. Johnson and Edgerton had been prospecting for nearly a month, had found no trace of good ore and were about ready to give up in despair.

One morning last week they sat under the shade of a tree on a hillside and smoked in silence, neither caring to discuss their hard luck. A long swift, one of those lizards of the desert, which move like lightning around the trees, bushes and rocks, dropped from a limb above and alighted on Johnson's back. He awoke from his moody reverie with a start in time to see the swift dart into a hole near by.

"By Jove, that's a big fellow; I want him," said Johnson, and with his pick began to open up the hole in the ground. In a half dozen blows he made a cavity a foot deep, while his companion looked on. Suddenly Edgerton leaped to his feet. "Wait a minute," he called and Johnson's pick poised in midair. Edgerton reached into the cavity and drew out a small piece of stone, speckled with bits of gold. Another and a dozen large pieces followed, some with small nuggets as large as pin heads, and all of them full of the free gold in beads and wire. The young men danced for joy.

For three days they worked steadily and uncovered two feet of a vein, about 6 inches across and 12 inches wide. Yesterday they sent some of the rock to Phoenix and it assayed nearly $1,200 to the ton. They have already taken out over a ton, and from the lay of the land find it is part of a ledge extending for half a mile down the valley. They have refused $40,00 for their find, and have taken up nearly all the mountain in claims.

### BATTLESHIP ILLINOIS.

Boston, June 13.—With the proud distinction of being the fastest battleship in America and the speediest of her class in the world, the new sea fighter Illinois lies at anchor in President's roads, after a most successful trial.

Over the government course from Cape Ann to Cape Porpoise and return, a distance of 66 nautical miles, she raced yesterday under the watchful eyes of United States naval representatives and established a new record by maintaining an average speed of 17.31 knots for four consecutive hours. Not only did she demonstrate that she was faster than any warship of her size afloat, but she proved her ability to turn upon an enemy with extraordinary quickness by describing a complete circle within 300 yards or little more than twice her length in three minutes and ten seconds, while ploughing through the sea at full speed.

Steadiness and reserve power characterized the performance of the ship throughout the severe test. The work of her engines was smooth and even and the records of the day showed but one-tenth of a knot difference in speed between the northern run and the return. The machinery easily met every requirement and not an accident of any kind marred the success of the day.

Rear Admiral Sampson, who was aboard unofficially and Captain Evans who acted as president of the trial board, as well as other naval officers who participated in the trial were thoroughly pleased with the new champion and as she steamed back to her anchorage with a broom at her masthead, the officials of the Newport News Shipbuilding company whose three years' labor had reached such a happy climax, were enthusiastically congratulated.

### DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

Pittsburg, June 15.—A peculiar and distressing accident occurred yesterday during the progress of the funeral of Mrs. Bridget McDonough. As the procession was going along Second avenue, near the Eliza furnace, an explosion occurred at the furnace, throwing molten metal and slag high in the air. The funeral cortege was caught in the midst of the falling debris, and the hearse, together with two of the carriages were almost totally wrecked. Four drivers were badly cut and burned. They are George Oliver, Joe Payton, Martin Seifer and Michael Gray. Oliver is seriously hurt. The carriage in which the two daughters of Mrs. McDonough were riding was set afire but the occupants escaped. The horse suffered the worst of any of the vehicles. Its glass sides were broken in and the roof crushed, leaving practically nothing but the bed and wheels intact. The horses attached to the carriages were pelted with falling slag and were prevented from stampeding only by the prompt action of the funeralgoers and others on the scene. After much trouble and delay the wrecked funeral was started again on its way to the cemetery.

### NEGRO PRISON PENS.

Columbia, N. C., June 12.—Just a dozen of the prominent planters of Anderson county have been indicted for conducting little prisons of their own, and the cases will be called for trial on Thursday.

The charge in the indictment is false imprisonment and assault and battery, the latter being the whipping of laborers.

These cases are the outgrowth of the investigations made last March by the grand jury into the labor contract system existing in Anderson county, and which was pronounced by Judge Benet to be barbarous.

### BRITISH CENSUS.

London, June 15.—A preliminary census volume just issued gives the population of the five largest cities of England, exclusive of London, as follows:

Liverpool, 684,947; Manchester, 543,969; Birmingham, 522,183; Sheffield, 380,717; Leeds, 320,533.

The total number of males in England and Wales is 15,721,728; of females, 16,804,347; men serving abroad in the army, navy and merchant marine being excluded. Seventy-seven per cent of the total population is in the cities and 23 per cent is in rural districts as against 75 and 25 per cent respectively in 1891.

The population of Great Britain almost doubled during the Victorian era, but that of Ireland declined from 6,801,000 in 1821 to 4,456,000 in 1891.

The mean annual death rate has been steadily declining since 1861. The birth rate has declined with still greater rapidity.

### FIVE WERE HANGED.

Sylvania, Ga., June 14.—Five negroes were hanged to-day for a murder committed under an alleged criminal conspiracy, by an organized band of blacks known as "Knights of the Archer." The motto of the organization, it is said, was "Death to the whites." The murder for which the men died was the culmination of a long series of crimes. One night in October, 1899, Milton Mears, a constable of Screven county; Fillmore Herrington and Cape Jesse Wade started out from Sylvania to serve a warrant for the arrest of Joseph Sanders, a young negro wanted for some trivial offense. No sooner had they reached his house than a fusilade began. From the cracks between the logs of the cabin and from a thicket of dwarf trees close by came the flash of rifles and shotguns, and three men fell desperately wounded.

Captain Wade managed to crawl to his buggy and make his way to Sylvania, where he told of the shooting. Herrington and Mears were literally shot to pieces. Five men were arrested, found guilty and paid the penalty to-day on the gallows.

The others, including Alexander, McKinney, the alleged leader, and the real leaders of the Knights of the Archer, have never been captured.

### LIEUT. TILLEY ROBBED.

San Francisco, June 13.—Lieutenant Commander B. F. Tilley, U. S. N., governor of the American portion of the Samoan Islands, was assaulted and robbed by two unknown men as he was strolling along the water front. When in an unfamiliar part of the city Commander Tilley says he was passed by two men who turned suddenly and seized him from behind. One grabbed his gold watch chain, while the other held him by the throat. A struggle ensued during which he was either struck over the head and across the mouth, or threw down with violence, rendering him unconscious and inflicting two ugly bruises. When he recovered consciousness he secured a cab and returned to his hotel. His assailants, who made good their escape, relieved him of a gold watch and about $25.

Commander Tilley, who landed from Pago Pago on Tuesday, will start for the east to-morrow.

### CAPT. KING SENTENCED.

Mobile, Ala., June 17.—In the United States court, to-day, Capt. Cyril W. King, former construction quartermaster, U. S. A., at Fort Morgan, Ala., was sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for one year and a half and to pay a fine of $3,000. He gave notice of an appeal and made the required bond of $10,000.

King was convicted several weeks ago of receiving a bribe with intent to influence his official conduct.

### TO START A REVOLUTION.

Honolulu, June 7, via San Francisco, June 14.—Dr. Sun Yet Sen, the Chinese reformer, left on the America Maru, June 5, for China, for the purpose of starting a revolution. His intention is to overthrow the empress dowager and the mandarins. His idea is to have China ruled by a president on lines after the government of America. He says there will be a strong force at his back, and he has the support of many prominent white men of China, as well as thousands of natives. This is the third revolution which he has attempted in China, and he is confident this attempt will prove successful. Dr. Sen would not state where he intended to land in China, or give the details of his plans. There will be blood shed very soon he declared.

### THE HIDAH INDIANS.

Tacoma, Wash., June 17.—The younger members of the Hidah Indian tribe, near Ketchikan, Alaska, have declared war against the whites, because Deputy Marshal Jones last week shot Kitcoon, their aged chief, because he resisted arrest for cutting timber on government land. The chief was hit twice and badly wounded. The Hidahs are very warlike and have frequently killed white men on slight provocation. Prospectors in the surrounding hills are returning to Ketchikan to remain until the alarm shall be past.

### PENSION RUMOR.

Topeka, Kan., June 17.—Former Congressman S. R.

# ARID AMERICA.

## Part Irrigation Is to Play in Reclaiming Lands to Cultivation.

Washington, June 15.—Professor Elwood Mead, former state engineer of irrigation of Wyoming and now expert on irrigation of the Department of Agriculture, testified before the industrial commission to-day concerning irrigation and its relation to Western farming. Professor Mead believed that irrigation was destined to one day play a leading part in national affairs in the United States. He called attention to the enormous added value that would be given the arid lands of the West by an extensive system of irrigation canals. Until very recently, he said, irrigation had been considered purely sectional, but the experience of the past fifteen years has shown that this was a mistaken idea. In southern Louisiana and southeastern Texas an area larger than several of the Eastern states had been increased in value from $2.50 to $5 an acre to $50 and even $100 an acre by means of irrigation. These results indicated that in the course of another decade this country would export instead of import rice. All along the Atlantic seaboard irrigation was becoming an essential factor in gardening, the regulated application of moisture having been found to be of as moisture having been found to be of as

In two-fifths of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, the ability to grow crops was dependent upon irrigation. And this was not because the land was arid and devoid of fertility, but solely because of lacked moisture. As soon as water had been aplied by irrigation this same land had become exceedingly productive. Denver, Salt Lake, Los Angeles and many other towns of lesser importance, Professor Mead said, were the creation of the irrigation system. Without the winter forage which was grown on the irrigation sections of the stock ranges of the West the losses of range cattle and sheep would every year be enormous. Owing to the lack of accurate records it was impossible to determine the number of miles of irrigation canals and the area of the tracts watered by them. There were in Colorado alone 10,000 irrigation ditches and in Wyoming 6,000, and Professor Mead thought that there were at least 75,000 all told in the United States, representing an outlay of at least $20,000,000, besides an additional $50,000,000 expended in preparing the land for irrigation, in building fences and erecting dwellings and farm buildings. Land thus improved in southern California had increased in value from $20 to $1,800 an acre. A right to 50 inches of water in California was recently sold for $50,000. The value of water rights in Colorado he estimated at $90,000,000. The arid land that had been reclaimed was vastly less than that which remained arid. The Missouri, Yellowstone, Snake and Colorado rivers were as yet practically untouched and their water run unused to the sea.

## MRS. M'KINLEY'S HEALTH.

Washington, June 17.—Mrs. McKinley's condition continues to improve and there was no consultation of physicians at the White House to-day. Surgeon General Sternberg, one of the consulting physicians, left for the Philippines to-day, and Dr. Rixey did not consider it necessary to call in Dr. Johnson, the other consulting physician. If the present improvement goes on it is expected that Mrs. McKinley will be able to travel soon after July 1. The President will then accompany her to Canton, where the McKinley home has been made ready to receive her. How long Mrs. McKinley and the President will remain in Canton will depend upon the benefit Mrs. McKinley receives from her stay at her old home. After she has been there for some time, if the weather is oppressively warm and the physician recommends a change, the President probably will take her to some quiet place in the mountains or at the seashore. In any event, when the President departs for Canton with Mrs. McKinley early in July it will be to remain away from Washington for the remainder of the heated term. He might return for a day or two once or twice during the summer, but he will not again take up his abode at the White House until fall.

## CAUSE OF THE FELON.

Washington, June 13.—The bone felon which was responsible for Mrs. McKinley's present illness, it is said, was contracted through holding the crocheting needle too steadily in her hand. It has been Mrs. McKinley's custom for years to make these much-talked of slippers, and until last Christmas it was her invariable plan to have an old envelope on the table at her side, and into this she would slip the stray ends of wool that she would find it necessary to cut from the slippers when finished.

A friend noting the old envelope and on the alert to make the President's wife a gift that she would find of daily pleasure and use, presented her a little gold box to receive these bits of wool.

For a time Mrs. McKinley used this dainty receptacle out of gratitude to the donor, but finally she went back to her old envelope. "It's what I've used for years," she said sweetly, "the little gold box is very pretty, but I am used to my old envelope."

Mrs. McKinley retains a lively interest in the every day occurrences in the White House, inquiring daily of Miss Barber, her constant attendant, who have called during the day.

## APPOINTMENTS.

Washington, June 17.—The following changes in diplomatic posts were announced to-day:

Francis B. Loomis, minister to Venezuela, has been transferred to be minister to Portugal, vice John N. Irwin, of Iowa, resigned.

Herbert W. Owen, of New York, present minister to Persia, has been transferred to Caracas, succeeding Mr. Loomis as minister to Venezuela.

Lloyd C. Griscom, of Pennsylvania, present first secretary of legation at Constantinople, has been made minister to Persia.

Spencer F. Eddy, of Illinois, present secretary at Paris, has been made first secretary at Constantinople, to succeed Mr. Griscom.

Arthur Bailly Blanchard, of Louisiana, has been promoted from third to second secretary at Paris.


**Don't Cut Corns**

**Don't do it Yourself—Don't Let Anybody do it for You.**

What man or woman suffering with painful and annoying corns will not give 25 cents to have them removed?

For 25 cents you get

**LEONARD'S Hamburg Corn Remover**

sent to your house, postpaid, which will remove every corn you have, no matter where it is, how long you have had it or how tender it is. Razors are dangerous; plasters, salves and plasters are worthless. Send to-day for this article of genuine merit—the only one that will do the work quickly and properly—it "Acts Like Lightning." Rids the feet of corns, soft, hard or other wise; on the joints, between the toes, or on the soles of the feet. Your money refunded if it does not do all this. Sent prepaid on receipt of 25 cents by LEONARD & CO., 808 Unity Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Be sure to write to-day.

# SENATOR LODGE.

## Inserted Six Important Words in the St. Louis Platform.

Washington, June 15.—Senator Chandler last summer offered a reward of $100 to the person who as delegate to the Republican convention at St. Louis in 1896 inserted the words "which we pledge ourselves to promote" in the financial plank after a refereince to bimetallism.

Several claimants arose, but their proof of authorship was unsatisfactory. Senator Foraker finally found the concluding dratt of the platform, when it appeared that the words were inserted in pencil in the handwriting of Senator Lodge.

Mr. Chandler has accordingly forwarded to Senator Lodge a check for $100 as payment of the reward offered, with the accompanying letter, strikingly characteristic of Mr. Chandler, who was an ardent advocate of bimetallism, and is as follows:

"By reason of the premises you should without hesitancy accept the $100 as rightfully your money. All wise men know that McKinley and Hobart would not have been elected if the platform had not, while declaring opposition to the free coinage of silver except as the result of an international agreement, also declared that the Republican party favored such an international agreement if it could be secured. If McKinley and Hobart had not been elected in 1896, Mr. McKinley would not have been reelected in 1900.

"Therefore those six words were of priceless value, and I trust that when all the facts are known my humble offering of $100 will be supplemented by such generous donations, not only from many members of the Republican party, but as well from Democrats who have so much trembled at every prospect of the election of Mr. Bryan, as to adequately recognize the sagacity and courage which led you not merely to conceive but to actually insert into the platform of 1896 concerning bimetallism the words 'which we pledge ourselves to promote.'

"That immortal declaration twice made Mr. McKinley President, and the fidelity with which the pledge has been fulfilled the world knows."

## YOUNEED MONEY.

Washington, June 15.—Americans stranded in Europe and awaiting remittances keep the consuls in continental cities poor. Paris always has its quota of unfortunates who are without funds and who camp out on the doorsteps of the consulate in the hope of getting relief.

Consul Hill, of Amsterdam, tired of being "touched," has sent out a general alarm against the American happy-go-lucky way of going to Europe without sufficient money. In his complaint to the state department he says:

"Tourists should provide themselves with a third more money than is included in their most liberal estimates. No part of Europe is cheap to inexperienced tourists of American ideas and tastes, and the Netherlands is notoriously dear.

"Further, Europeans do not comprehend the American way of starting at a moment's notice on a journey and having money sent along the route. Those prudent, non-traveling people look on persons temporarily awaiting remittances with great suspicion.

"It must be remember, too, that there is imprisonments for debt in Holland, and that under the Dutch-Roman code habeas corpus does not exist. This is simply meant as a warning to a large class of Americans who seem to think they can bring a Denver check-book to Holland and pay their bills with its contents, but who, once stranded in a European capital, are like derelicts at sea, unable to direct themselves and dangerous even to well-wishers."

Europeans are not allowed to land in the United States unless they have a certain sum in real cash. It is suggested that American tourists on landing in Europe should have their pockets examined, and if insufficiency equipped with funds should be kept on a kind of Ellis Island and sent back on the first west-bound ship.

## BEES IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, June 15.—The Washington house of ex-Senator Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, has become the hive of a swarm of bees, and the industrious insects have already packed full of honey the entire floor space under the floor of one room. Large quantities of honey—hundreds of pounds of it, Mrs. Carter thinks—have been taken out during the last week by the human inmates of the house. The stock of honey is believed to represent the accumulations of three years. The ex-senator himself has become interested in honey mining, as he calls it, and declares, with his wife, that this honey is the most delicious ever tasted.

The Carters live in a substantial and attractive brick house at 1433 Stoughton street and the neighbors have begged the ex-senator's family not to disturb the bees, but to let them continue the manufacture of the delicious sweet which Mrs. Carter has been distributing freely among the residents of the neighborhood. Mrs. Carter said she suspected the presence of the bees three years ago, but was not sure of it until last week, when a honey bee alighted on her neck as she was sitting by a window. An investigation followed and a defective place was found at the corner of the house where the bees entered their curious hive. The swarm will not be disturbed if Mrs. Carter can help it.

## THE TRANSPORTS.

Washington, June 15.—The quartermaster general is informed that the transport Kentucky, which was quarantined at Nagasaki, on account of a case of the plague, cleared from that port yesterday and is due at Seattle on the 28th inst. Col. Bird, of the quartermaster-general's office, who has direct charge of the transport service, says he has no doubt that all the transports carrying volunteer troops from the Philippines, will reach San Francisco before the end of the month.

## THE ITATA CASE.

Washington, June 17.—The Itata case was decided by the United States Chilean commission this afternoon. Although the decision will not be announced until later it is understood to be adverse to the claimants and the cause is dismissed. The claim was filed by the South and Central American Steamship Company against the United States for $2,000,000 for the seizure by the United States ship Charleston of the Itata with a cargo of arms.

## PHILIPPINE REVENUES.

Washington, June 15.—An increase of $940,515 in the customs revenues of the Philippine Islands for the first quarter of 1901, as compared with the same period of 1900, is set forth in a statement made public to-day by the division of insular affairs of the war department. The total revenues for the first quarter of the current year amounted to $2,199,394.

## PRESIDENT DISAPPROVED.

Washington, June 17.—The President has disapproved an act of the Cherokee Indian council providing for a commission to execute a new agreement with the Dawes commission. The tribe, by popular vote, recently rejected, by a majority of over a thousand, the agreement which had been made between its representatives and the Dawes commission.

Allen contract labor law practically nullified because under the administration of the law it is difficult to secure conviction.

# BY ARBITRATION.

## Mr. Rockhill's Proposition Carries With It Amount of Chinese Indemnity.

Washington, June 12.—Mr. Rockhill's proposition to submit the indemnity question to The Hague tribunal, it is now learned, carries with it the adjustment of the total of the indemnity. Through a misunderstanding which perhaps was purposely created by some of the powers, the sum of 450,000,000 taels was supposed to have been finally agreed upon by all the powers as the total of indemnity to be demanded from China. As a matter of fact there is nothing official to show that the powers, or indeed a majority of them, actually made this a matter of formal agreement. It is true that China undertook to pay an indemnity of 450,000,000 taels, but it is equally true that this undertaking, doubtless based upon the misunderstanding above referred to, was at least in advance of a formal agreement among the ministers themselves.

Hence Mr. Rockhill's proposition to include the total of the indemnity in the matters to be submitted to The Hague arbitration committee. Criticisms based upon the idea that Mr. Rockhill's proposition as to arbitration concerns only the method of payment are therefore founded in error. The hope that the arbitration plan will prevail is based upon the belief that no other scheme so far brought forward is sufficient.

## CLAIMS ON TURKEY.

Washington, June 13.—United States Minister Leishmann, at Constitinople, has reported to the state department that he expects to effect a settlement of the American mission claims against Turkey in the immediate future. The basis for the minister's confidence is not made known.

Mr. Leishmann has been giving some attention to the case of Dr. Morton, the United States consul at Harpoot, with satisfactory results, for although still without a formal exequateur, Dr. Norton is exercising all the functions of a consul.

## WHITE HOUSE KITTENS.

Washington, June 18.—Evidences of prosperity exhibited by one of the colored employes of the White House, best known as George, made him the envy of his associates. He appeared in a new suit of "store clothes."

When they saw him bring a little kitten into the White House the other day, and subsequently hand the little pet over to a fashionably-attired lady who was riding in a trap, the secret came out.

Not long since, the official White House cat gave birth to twelve kittens—an even dozen, and no more. The old cat and her family were in George's keeping. When the event became known in official and social circles, there was a great demand for kittens born beneath the roof of the executive mansion.

Learning that George was their keeper, society girls sought him out, and each wanted the prettiest one in the lot. Each was promised the "prettiest" one. When a dozen customers had been supplied, the demand was as great as ever.

As some of the kittens had brought as high as $5 each, George could not think of retiring from the cat business. He went among his friends in South Washington, and discovered other kittens. They were just as pretty as the White House ones, and passed readily for the genuine article. When a customer was to be supplied, George would take one of the South Washington born kittens to the White House, and from there deliver it to the fair one. It may never be known how many kittens are being tenderly cared for about the city, and pointed to as having been born in the White House. Nor will it ever be known just how much revenue the cat industry forced upon the colored employe yielded him.

## GIGANTIC COAL DEAL HAS BEEN CONSUMMATED

Fairmont, W. Va., June 18.—The largest coal deal ever consummated in this state was closed yesterday, the Watson coal operators having practically secured control of the entire Fairmont region. A new company, with $12,000,000 capital, has been organized, and is known as the Fairmont Coal company. The Watsons have associated with them several New York capitalists, but they will retain the controlling interest. The mines absorbed in this deal comprise practically every mine in this district, a total of 37 plants. The actual output will be over 6,000,000 net tons of coal. Over 4,000 men are on the monthly pay roll. The new company absorbs 5,800 individual cars which were owned by the Fairmont Coal Mining company, which company has been the selling agency for all the operators in this region. The Fairmont Coal company will come into possession of the above, July 1.

## AUCTION OF CRAIG-Y-NOS.

London, June 18.—Craig-y-Nos Castle, the residence in Wales, of Adelina Patti (Baroness Rolf Cederstrom), was put up at auction this afternoon at the Mart, this city.

Craig-y-Nos was bought in for £45,000, after a dramatic scene caused by a false bid of £50,000, which was the reserve price.

The auction room was packed with influential people and agents. Among those present was Baron Cederstrom.

The bidding opened with an offer of £50,000 made by a prominent London actioneer. No other offer was heard, and Auctioneer Lumley declared Madame Patti's castle sold at that figure. Simultaneously, the bidder rushed up and told Mr. Lumley he had not meant his offer to be taken seriously. Long conferences followed. Mr. Lumley went out and consulted Sir George Lewis, the well-known lawyer. Excitement reigned throughout the auction room. The bidder, who was very pale, remained in his seat, perspiring with the eyes of all present upon him. Sir George Lewis advised that proceedings be taken and Mr. Lumley opened the sale at £20,000. By thousands and five hundreds the bidding quickly advanced. At £45,000 a deadlock was reached, and Mr. Lumley announced that he must buy in the property for Madame Patti, the reserve price being £50,000.

Madame Patti's reasons for disposing of one of the most beautiful country seats in the United Kingdom are said by her agents to be two-fold. In the first place, she desires to spend a good part of each year in Sweden, with her husband's relatives, and, in the second place, she finds that the Welsh climate does not thoroughly agree with her. Her life, in the future, will be spent in the country of her husband's birth.


**I CURE FITS**

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.


# PLATT AMENDMENT

## Accepted by the Cuban Constitutional Convention--President Pleased.

Havana, June 13.—The Cuban constitutional convention yesterday accepted the Platt amendment by a vote of 16 to 11. The resolution to accept was carried without discussion. Immediately after the opening of the session, Senores Tamayo, Villuendas and Quesada, constituting a majority of the committee on relations, submitted as a substitute for the committee's former report the Platt amendment as passed by congress, recommending that it be accepted, and made an appendix to the constitution.

In the vote on the resolution the 27 delegates present divided as follows:

In favor of acceptance: Senores Capote, Villuendas, Jose M. Gomez, Tamayo, Monteagudeo, Delgado, Betancourt, Giberga, Lloronto, Quesada, Sanguily, Nunez, Rodriguez, Herriol, Quiez and Ferrer.

Opposed to acceptance: Senores Zayas, Aleman, Eudaldo, Tamayo, Juan Gualberto Gomez, Cisneros, Silva, Fortum, Lacret, Portuondo, Castro and Manduly.

Senores Rivera, Corrooso, Gener and Robau were absent. The latter two voted against acceptance in the previous division. Senor Ferrer voted with the conservatives, explaining his change of attitude by asserting that he believed acceptance would be the best solution of the problem.

The convention will now appoint a committee to draw up the electoral law.

**Root and Hay Gratified.**

Buffalo, June 13.—Secretary of War Elihu Root, when shown the Associated Press dispatch from Havana announcing the adoption of the Platt amendment by the Cuban constitutional convention, said:

"If the convention has adopted the Platt amendment it has done the wisest and most patriotic thing possible for Cuba.

"It means the independence of Cuba and all that is best and freest in Cuba will be backed by all that is best in the United States"

When Secretary of State John Hay read the dispatch he said:

"As an old friend of Cuban independence for the last thirty years, I am most gratified to learn that the Cuban convention has done what is so clearly to the advantage of the Cuban people."

# CLASH OF AUTHORITY

## Between Gen. MacArthur and Civil Service Commission.

Manila, June 18.—Captain Andrew S. Rowan, of the 19th infantry, is under investigation for the destruction of a town and thereby causing an active renewal of the insurrection in the Island of Bohol. A native who had assassinated a corporal was caught and killed. Captain Rowan then burned an adjacent town, and the people, inflamed with rage, rejoined the insurgent chief Samson.

One hundred and fifty former United States soldiers, a majority of them being capable employes of the civil departments, have protested to Gen. MacArthur against the alleged arbitrary exercise of discretionary authority on the part of the civil service board. The law gives the board discretion to make a rule requiring the examinations of old employes and the board has not announced whether it will or will not require these examinations. All the petitioners agree to resign rather than submit to examinations, and will accept private employment unless the matter is settled quickly.

The members of the board say that since no action has been taken there is no grievance. Gen. MacArthur has requested the board to transmit to him a rule covering the point, for promulgation, according to law.

The members of the civil service board say they have taken no action on the question involved, but has notified Lieut. Col. Crowder, the military governor's secretary, to send his clerks for examination. Colonel Crowder, in reply, asked for the certification of the rule under which the examination was required. Colonel Crowder says it would be inconvenient to spare the men and the requirement is unduly stringent at the present juncture.

The correspondent of the Associated Press asked Judge Taft what the attitude of the United States commission would be. He replied that, officially, he was not aware that a remonstrance had been made. The board was authorized to determine the question. But, on general principles, if the men threaten to resign rather than stand a reasonable examination, which was not competitive, he was in favor of letting them resign.

Cailles' insurgent troops are beginning to rendezvous at Pagsanjan, Laguna province, whence they will proceed to Santa Cruz, on Laguna de Bay, to surrender. The Americans are evacuating Pagsanjan at Cailles' request. In the meanwhile, the saloons in Laguna are closed.

## PREPARING TO OPEN THE RESERVATIONS

Guthrie, Okla., June 18.—Capt. Farrand Sayers, commanding officer at Fort Sill, Okla., acting under orders from the war department, started yesterday, with 40 cavalrymen, to clear Wichita mountain of unlawful intruders, preparatory to the opening of the Kiowa and Commanche reservation.

William A. Richards, assistant commissioner of the general land office, left yesterday for Washington, having completed the preliminaries for establishing county seats and county boundaries in the reservations to be thrown open.

## MRS. KENNEDY GUILTY.

Kansas City, Mo., June 15.—A verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree has been returned against Mrs. Philip H. Kennedy, nee Prince, for the killing of her husband in February last. Her punishment was fixed at ten years in the penitentiary.

Judge Wofford entered the court room at 9:45, and immediately sent for the prisoner. Mrs. Kennedy was brought in a few minutes later, accompanied by her father, her married sister, and others.

A moment later the jury filed in. The foreman read their verdict in a calm voice and Mrs. Kennedy heard it in the same manner. A moment later she broke into sobs and was escorted back to her cell.

Notice of appeal was filed by counsel for the defense.

Kennedy and Miss Prince were married in the circuit court, Feb. 4. Two days before he was killed Kennedy brought suit to have the marriage set aside, alleging duress, and charging W. C. Prince, the girl's father, and Will Prince, her brother, with forcing him to marry at the point of a revolver. The father and two brothers, Will and Bert, are now awaiting trial on a charge of conspiring to kill Kennedy.

De Villebois Mareuil, killed by British in south Africa, was in plot to lead attack on French government.

Dr. Theodore Herzel, now in London, has faith in eventual colonization of Jews in Palestine.


**RADWAY'S READY RELIEF**

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds. Internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.


# RECORD BROKEN.

## Wall Street Guessing If Steel Trust's Annual Disbursement Will Exceed That of Standard Oil.

New York, June 18.—With many companies yet to declare dividends for the last quarter or second half of the present fiscal year, which has only two weeks more to run, it is nevertheless apparent that July disbursements on this account and for interest on government and miscellaneous bonds will establish a new high record.

It is not unlikely that the total amount will closely approximate $150,000,000. The largest for a July hitherto was nearly $125,000,000, last year.

One of the most impressive items in the list when it shall have been made up will be the payment of the first quarterly dividend upon the preferred stock of the billion dollar steel trust, of which there is $550,000,000. No other one dividend has ever been paid on a larger issue of stock, but the amount of a single dividend has often been higher than will be the amount paid next month on United States steel preferred.

The dividend on United States steel preferred will be 1¾ per cent, calling for more than $9,000,000, not all the preferred stock of the company being outstanding.

The Standard Oil company has often paid quarterly dividends of 10 to 12 per cent on its $100,000,000 of common stock and on several occasions has paid 20 per cent, involving a disbursement in the last mentioned case of $20,000,000.

The billion dollar steel trust may concurrently with the first dividend on the preferred stock declare the first quarterly dividend on its common stock, of which there is also $550,000,000, but even in that event it will not surpass the Standard Oil company, though come closely to it, as to volume of disbursements at a quarterly dividend period.

However, the steel trust is not expected to declare a dividend on the common stock next month, but in the following month. Wall street's guesses as to this dividend range from 1 to 1½ per cent quarterly—that is, at the rate of from 4 to 6 per cent per annum.

Should the common stock get the minimum of these guesses, namely four per cent, the billion dollar steel trust then will rank ahead even of the Standard Oil company in the yearly volume of distribution of profits by a single company to its stockholders. At present the Standard Oil company has had the leadership in this respect of all the world, having paid out nearly $50,000,000 in dividends in a single year.

Seven per cent on $550,000,000 preferred and 4 per cent on an equal amount of common stock would make the billion dollar steel trust's annual dividend payments aggregate $60,500,000, or upward of $10,000,000 more than the best record hitherto of the Standard Oil company.

The other dividend disbursements to be made next month will look small as a general rule in comparison with those of these two monster corporations, the one a world record breaker in point of capitalization and the other in point of earnings. Yet many of these payments individually will run up into the millions. The letting loose of such a vast sum of money, currently reported in Wall street to approximate $150,000,000, is counted on as one of the several possible causes for a probable midsummer boom in stocks, as the bulk of this money will seek re-investment in the stock market.

Stocks undoubtedly are attractive to re-investors by reason especially of the remarkable healthy condition of the business of the country, both domestic and foreign trade being on a larger scale and more prosperous basis than ever before, in addition to which there is promise, amounting almost to assurance, that the crops not only will be unprecedentedly large—corn is the only cereal in a doubtful or backward state—but that the prices for grain and cotton will be extraordinarily remunerative to the owners.

It means at least one year more of big business for the railroads in transporting the agricultural products and in carrying back to the farming communities the large volume of merchandise which their increased wealth will enable them to purchase from the manufacturing and trade centers of the country.

## FORAKER ENDORSED FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Napoleon, O., June 18.—The Republicans of Henry county to-day, in mass convention assembled, endorsed Senator Foraker for re-election to the senate.

They did more.

They endorsed him as the unanimous choice of Henry county Republicans for the presidential nomination in 1904.

It is hoped here that this endorsement is but the beginning of a movement that will land Foraker in the presidency four years hence.

No delegates to the state convention was selected, but such members of the party as attend are empowered to act as delegates. In addition to other resolutions adopted the administrations of President McKinley and Governor Nash were endorsed.

## PLENTY OF FOOLS.

St. Louis, June 15.—Arthur Lee Cabanne, who has forsaken the pleasures of society for the sweltering work of helper in a big foundry to learn thoroughly that industry, has been besieged with letters from all parts of the country. In the two weeks that he has been at work he has received 60 letters.

Some are proposals of marriage, and others of a congratulatory character. A young lady of Toronto, Canada, writes him that she is willing to place her heart and fortune of $900,000 at his disposal. She says that she has a villa at Los Angeles, Cal. Young ladies in society in New York, Chicago, Boston, Pennsylvania, Cincinnati and other places have written him. One college woman in Boston congratulates him because he is not ashamed to do manual labor, though a man of wealth and prominence.

## THE CLEVELANDS.

New York, June 14.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Winsted, Conn., says: Former President Grover Cleveland and his family are now domiciled in their summer residence at Tyringham in the Berkshire Hills. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland have just arrived at Riverside. Their children, Esther, who recently recovered from an attack of diphtheria, Ruth, Marion and Richard, accompanied by a nurse, are also here. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland will occupy the room which was occupied by George Washington after the battle of Saratoga. The chamber is locally known as Washington's room. The farmers here will extend an invitation to the ex-President to fish in their trout streams, whether posted or not.

Prof. James Dewar, Royal society, London, succeeded in liquefying hydrogen at temperature of 9 degrees above absolute zero.

# PINGREE DYING.

## Strongest Remedies Have Apparently No Effect on His Condition.

Detroit, Mich., June 18.—Ex-Governor Pingree's son Joe cables the News today from London the following bulletin on his father's condition:

"Much weaker. Doctors do not think there is much hope of recovery. Strongest remedies apparently have no effect."

**He Is Growing Weaker.**

London, June 18.—Dr. Mills said this evening that Mr. Pingree's condition was becoming most critical. He was partially unconscious and is growing weaker and weaker. The doctor added: "It seems too bad that the serious nature of his ailment was not discovered earlier. He ought never to have been allowed to travel on the continent. Mr. Pingree is receiving every care and is making a gallant fight, but the ulceration of the stomach is only one symptom of the complicated disease which it seems impossible to check." Mr. Pingree is attended by three physicians and two nurses.

**Ambassador Notified.**

Detroit, Mich., June 18.—A special cablegram to the Journal from its London correspondent, says of the condition of ex-Governor Pingree, who is seriously ill in that city:

"Pingree is constantly asking when he can start home. Joe (his son) evades an answer but he now knows that there is no hope. The doctors say it is foolish for Mrs. Pingree to come. The ulceration of the bowels increases. No food can be retained. A change is expected in twenty-four hours. I am notifying the ambassador."

**Recovery Impossible.**

7:25 p. m.—Dr. Sir Thomas Barlow, Dr. Sir William Broadbent and Dr. Mills had a consultation this evening regarding the case of Mr. Pingree. A representative of the Associated Press was afterward informed that the malignant ulceration of the intestines was so pronounced that the recovery of the patient was practically impossible. The frequent administration of stimulants alone prevents his collapse.

**Suit of Armor.**

London, June 13.—The Duke of Marlborough headed a deputation which, at an audience with King Edward to-day, presented his majesty a suit of armor which formerly belonged to the king's champion. This historic armor was recently offered for sale at auction and was purchased by a committee who desired that it be preserved at Windsor castle.

Austria jealously guarding its industries.

British cabinet anxious about recent low majorities in House.

Turkey ordered new cruiser from an English firm.

# The Markets.

## WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, June 15.—Bradstreets says:

Reports to Bradstreets show a further improvement in the volume and tone of distributive trade, which had its inception in the better weather and crop conditions. Following the check given to spring crop damage enthusiasm by the June crop report, which can hardly be regarded as other than brilliant for wheat, comes assurances that the condition on June 1, good as they undoubtedly were, have been further improved. What is true of the smaller cereals is also largely the case as to corn, though the latter is backward and needs warmth. Cotton crop prospects have likewise been improved, though the low condition is apt to offset some, if not all, of the increase in acreage. Jobbing business is noted in some lines of men's wear woolens and some makes of cheaper goods are reported heavily ordered ahead. While the cereals are lower on good crop reports, quick support has come from the export demand which has been the largest for weeks past, and the decline has been temporarily, at least, arrested. One of the most satisfactory features of all is, that, after quite a period of dullness pig iron has taken more freely at leading markets and bars and plates have sold better, the latter even noting an advance. Pig iron production is shown to be proceeding at an unprecedented rate, but consumption appears to wait promptly upon output. Railroad earnings continue in undiminished volume and the only decidedly unfavorable feature deserving attention is the failure of the machinists' strike to be amicably settled, the prospect, in fact, being that the contest will be a long drawn out one.

The feature in iron and steel is the enlarged demand for Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburg for July and August delivery, with reports that the largest interest, the United States Steel Corporation, is buying heavily in the open market. In finished lines the feature is the enlarged inquiry and demand for bars and plates at Chicago and the advance of $2 per ton noted on the latter. After a long absence agricultural implement manufacturers are in the market for some good sized lots. Wire and wire goods are in heavy demand and deliveries are behind hand. Machinery manufacturers are cautious as to contracting ahead, in view of strike uncertainties. Shoe shipments from eastern markets for the week have again passed the 100,000 case mark, despite the fact that factories are about through with their work on summer orders. For the season shipments are now 118,000 cases ahead of last year. Efforts of heavy leather manufacturers to enforce advances on these goods have driven some trade to lighter makes which are more active. All western markets report heavy sole leather firm and tending upwards.

Failures in the United States for the week number 188 against 163 last week, 180 in this week a year ago, 150 in 1900, 207 in 1898, and 226 in 1897. Canadian failures for the week number 17 against 24 last week, 23 in this week a year ago, 25 in 1899 and 19 in 1898.

## WASHINGTON WHEAT.

Tacoma, June 18.—State Grain Inspector Wright has returned from his first trip of this season through the eastern Washington wheat fields. He finds the grain looking splendid, though the season is three weeks later than it was last year. The ground has had a sufficient amount of moisture, and a yield of 30,000,000 bushels is predicted by many growers for Washington and the Palatch country in Idaho. This will be a record crop.

The eastern Washington warehouses now contain about 1,000,000 bushels of old wheat, which is being gradually shipped to Tacoma. Tacoma grain buyers are erecting a large number of new warehouses along the Northern Pacific and its branch lines, insuring greatly augmented shipments to the Tacoma elevators during the next crop year.

The new warehouses in the grain country also insure that the grain will be better housed in the future, saving the liability of heavy damage to sacked grain by fall rains.

## OHIO CROPS.

The Weather Bureau crop Bulletin for Ohio, for the week ending Monday, June 17, says:

The week has been generally favorable for the advance of vegetation. High temperatures have prevailed, with clear skies during the first part of the week, but threatening weather and showers during the last part. Some of the thunderstorms have been accompanied by high winds, hail and heavy downpours of rain and damage has been done in many sections of the state. One correspondent in Mahoning county states that during the storm of the 13th, with, in a radius of five miles, two barns were burned by lightning with two horses in each, three other horses and several cattle were killed, seven or eight houses and several barns were struck, one house twice. One correspondent in Clermont county reports more destruction and death than ever known before.

Slight damage was done by frost in the extreme northeast on the mornings of the 9th and 10th.

Clover continues very promising and cutting has begun in a few fields. Timothy has improved in some central counties. The white grub has injured old grass fields and meadows and some correspondents state that the outlook for the hay crop is not up to earlier expectations. Rye and barley continue in good condition and oats have improved generally.

Wheat has been lodged and broken down by the storms and the damage by the Hessian fly is increasing; correspondents in the southwest report damage by rust also.

There has been a marked improvement in the condition of corn. There is some yet to be planted, and the showers have prevented much needed cultivation in many sections, but where it has been worked it is gaining fast.

Potatoes and truck crops have improved. Tobacco setting is well under way.

Apples continue to fall. Cherries are ripening and promise well. Peaches are heavy. Blackberries indicate a good crop; raspberries fairly good. Strawberries are giving a good yield in most sections.

## GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, June 18.—Close.—The grain markets were barren of news this morning and devoid of results. Trading was exceedingly dull and within a verry narrow range up to noon. Cables were steady and the good weather continues.

Bradstreet's detail of the world's available supply of wheat shows an increase of 133,000 bushels, which is much less than was expected. Northwestern receipts were 313 cars, compared with 280 last week and 311 a year ago.

There was an upward turn in the last half hour, caused by short covering, but the net result of the day's business showed a total range of ¼c, and cash and July closing unchanged, while September was off ⅛c.

It is estimated that receipts of grain at Chicago to-morrow will be 45 cars of wheat, 174 of corn and 125 of oats.

Primary receipts to-day:

| | To-day. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 486,000 | 424,000 |
| Corn | 415,000 | 851,000 |
| Shipments: | | |
| Wheat | 222,000 | 119,000 |
| Corn | 802,000 | 742,000 |

Total clearances to-day were: Wheat and flour, 354,000 bushels; corn, 339,000; oats, 15,000.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 43c; July, 43¾c; September, 44⅜c.

Oats—Cash, 28¼c; July, 27⅝c; September, 26¼c.

Rye—58c.

Clover Seed—Cash, prime, $6.80; October, $5.27½.

Timothy Seed—$1.85.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

| Wheat— | To-day | June 17 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. | Close |
| Cash | 71¼ | 71½ | 71¼ | 71¼ | 71¼ |
| July | 71¼ | 71½ | 71¼ | 71¼ | 71¼ |
| Sept. | 70¾ | 71 | 70¾ | 70¾ | 70¾ |

CHICAGO.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 70¾ | 70¾ | 69⅝ | 70¼ | 70¼ |
| Sept. | 68½ | 68½ | 68¼ | 68⅝ | 68⅝ |
| June | | | | | 68 |
| Aug. | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68¾ | |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| July | 43½ | 43½ | 43 | 43⅛ | 43⅛ |
| Sept. | 44⅜ | 44½ | 44⅛ | 44⅜ | 44⅜ |
| June | 43⅞ | 43⅞ | 43⅞ | 43⅞ | |
| Oats— | | | | | |
| July | 28 | 28⅛ | 28 | 28⅛ | 28⅛ |
| Sept. | 26 | 26⅛ | 26 | 26⅛ | 26⅛ |
| June | 27⅞ | | | 27⅞ | 28 |

NEW YORK.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 77 | 77⅛ | 76⅛ | 76⅞ | 77⅛ |
| Sept. | 74½ | 74⅝ | 73⅝ | 74⅜ | 74⅜ |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| July | 47⅛ | | | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| Sept. | 48⅛ | 48⅜ | 48⅛ | 48⅜ | 48⅜ |

ST. LOUIS.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 66⅝ | 66⅝ | 66 | 66⅜ | 66⅜ |
| Sept. | 66¼ | 66¼ | 65¾ | 66⅛ | 66⅛ |

MINNEAPOLIS.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 66⅜ | 66⅝ | 66⅜ | 66⅝ | 66⅝ |
| Sept. | 66⅜ | 66⅝ | 66⅜ | 66⅝ | 66⅝ |

DULUTH.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 69½ | 69½ | 69 | 69¼ | 69¼ |
| Sept. | 68¼ | 68¼ | 67⅝ | 68¼ | 68¼ |

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

| Pork— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | $14.65 | $14.85 | $14.65 | $14.85 | $14.67 |
| Sept. | 14.75 | 15.05 | 14.85 | 15.05 | 14.87 |
| Lard— | | | | | |
| July | 8.60 | 8.70 | 8.57 | 8.70 | 8.62 |
| Sept. | 8.60 | 8.80 | 8.60 | 8.80 | 8.60 |
| Oct. | 8.62 |